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EUROPE, SAYS TROTSKY, BOWS TO AMERICANS

Prominent Russian Attacks
'Grasping' Capitalism Pressing
Down Countries

REVOLUTION FORESEEN FOR UNITED STATES

Soviets Depicted as Ruined
and Hungry and Still With-
standing America

By Special Cable
MOSCOW, Feb. 18.—"The greatest enemy to a proletarian revolution is the far-sighted, strong, grasping American capitalism which presses us with vengeance. But American weakness lies in her strength, because the latter is based on the enslavement of bourgeois Europe. America will go down to the same giddy tempo with which she arose." Leon Trotsky voiced this prediction at the latter part of a two-hour lecture on the subject of Europe and America, delivered in the Moscow Experimental Theater. In the early part of the lecture he emphasized American material wealth, its mechanical development and the conservatism of American labor, Mr. Trotsky declaring that "the American labor movement pursues its unprecedented reformist policy of a compromise with the bourgeoisie. It has a big, broad development, uniting the workers and the capitalists."

Reconstruction Loans
Mr. Trotsky emphasized the "enslavement" of Europe to America through the medium of the war reconstruction loans, totaling \$20,000,000,000. He painted a gloomy picture of the present position of Europe, pointing out that the war had brought as its consequences 17 new states, 7000 kilometers of new frontiers, 1,000,000 additional soldiers, adding: "For all this Europe pays Americans enormous interest, and bows at their feet. The only stable thing in Europe is unemployment. American capitalists enrich themselves from impoverished Europe, and European states stand in line and await American enslavement."

Economic Interdependence
"Not only does it not lead the nations, it cannot even reach the pre-war economic level. But in America capitalism still goes forward while in some countries it has stopped just begins to function. We live under conditions of world economic interdependence. Europe depends on America but America depends on Europe. The economic life of Europe becomes a basic part of the economic life of America. A European revolution will be a shakeup of American capitalism. America is second in line for a revolution, while Europe is first. Europe should go over to Socialism now and against America. Can Europe hold out? Russia is ruined, hungry and poor held out. The salvation of Europe lies in unity in driving out its ruling class which is dismembered. The creation of Soviet Socialist state of Europe is the first elementary condition for a victorious European revolution."

Question of India
"We constitute a bridge between Europe and Asia. If England loses India as a colony, it will find India again as an ally through the European revolution. This block of Europe and Asia will be stronger than America." Concluding, Mr. Trotsky warned his auditors not to underestimate the strength of American capitalism, which increasingly dominated Latin America and Europe, outside Russia. However, they expressed confidence in the ultimate victory of the revolutionary combination of Europe and Asia, declaring: "The horrors of the past war will pale before the measures which American capital will employ in defending itself against Europe. But we are not made of bad stuff; we know we have nothing to lose but chains and Russia can supply Europe with needed food and raw materials." The huge audience composed of all social classes packed the theater and applauded vigorously throughout the speech which was delivered for the benefit of the poor students of Russian universities. Mounted police were required to keep order among the crowds besieging the doors of the theater. The speech was radio-cast from a large Moscow radio station, and it has attracted so much interest that it will be repeated next Monday.

SWING ASKS BETTER BORDER CONDITIONS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The State and Treasury Departments were asked today by Philip D. Swing (R.), Representative from California, to request Mexico to free the border of vice resorts. Numerous protests and appeals growing out of a recent incident at Tia Juana had reached his office, Mr. Swing said. Several years ago, he declared, he urged establishment of a 50-mile zone along the border, to be free from liquor, vice and gambling. As an immediate moral protest and in order to restrict border vice activities, he said, he had asked Washington officials to issue an order to advance the closing time at the border to an earlier hour each night. He expressed confidence that the administration would take prompt action.

Woman Editor Cites Value to Press of Home Appeal

Tells Inland Daily Press Association of Advantages
in Gaining Good Will of Households—Avers
Woman Chooses the "Home Paper"

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Editors and publishers who are members of the Inland Daily Press Association, meeting here in annual convention, listened to a woman editor tell them that "if a woman likes a newspaper that publication is likely to become the 'home paper' and in four out of five cases she decides what shall be the 'home paper.'"

This editor is Mrs. Florence Riddick, editor of the Plymouth (Ind.) Pilot. She is state probation officer of Indiana. The conference includes 243 editors and publishers of daily newspapers in the middle West.

Discussion of experiences in publication of church advertisements brought out reports of varied experiences. Some editors stated churches reported noticeably increased contributions due to paid advertising; some publishers said they had substantial church advertising campaigns financially underwritten by committees of business men, and others, some of whom were not even church members.

E. H. Harris described a savings system he started six years ago to work out for the 50 employees of the Richmond (Ind.) Palladium, "which has resulted in making them better citizens, it will have substantial church advertising campaigns financially underwritten by committees of business men, and others, some of whom were not even church members."

Home Features
Mrs. Boyd said that a strong home appeal in a newspaper has the following uses:

"It helps build circulation. It increases advertising value of the publication. It makes for prestige and reader confidence. It generates good will. It is a satisfaction to the editor. It encourages home life. It contributes to welfare of the children and future citizens. It is a patriotic work for community, state and nation. It is in line with the trend of the times."

"A newspaper can select its readers. If it plays up the interests of any particular class it will have subscribers from that class. Sport features attract sport fans. Financial features attract business men. Agricultural features attract farmers. Women's features attract women. If a woman likes a certain paper, that paper is likely to become the 'home paper.' In four cases out of five, the woman decides which shall be the 'home paper.'"

"A paper in the home is worth two in the street. The street purchaser is fickle but the home purchaser is a fixture. The entire family watches eagerly for its arrival and reads every page. It lies on the library table, is treasured, clipped, discussed, and quoted. Children in the home grow up loving it and want it in their homes when they have them."

The "Home Paper"
"What every paper craves is to become the 'home paper.' This situation does not just happen, but is brought about. The home paper is interesting to one who is interested in the home. Advertisers recognize that men are the earners and have to do with the income; women are the spenders and have to do with the outgo. Women spend 75 per cent of the family income, and influence spending of 10 per cent more."

"They buy or help buy the family shoes, hats, clothing, soap, cosmetics, books, theater tickets, furnishings and the auto. They travel. Almost every family has a woman who is interested in the home."

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MINING OF COAL RESUMED; FIRST SHIPMENTS SOON

Whistles Blow at 6 a. m.,
and Bustling Miners Vie
to Get Out Big Loads

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 18 (AP)—Mining was resumed in the anthracite region today when the vast army of underground toilers returned to their jobs after being idle more than five months because of the strike.

Deep-throated colliery whistles all over the coal fields blew a half dozen blasts at 6 a. m., to arouse the workers, and soon afterward men and boys carrying dinner pails were making their way in the snow through valleys and over hills to the mines.

The great coal strike was over. Five months and 17 days of idleness was behind the workers and ahead of them they visioned steady work and prosperity.

By 7 a. m. the hour for starting the day shift, the men who started out for work were in or about the mines. Everywhere there was activity; the little "lokes" that pull cars around the collieries were puffing and fussing in getting them into position.

Miners Vie for First Coal
In some mines there was rivalry between the miner and his "buddy" in the chamber to beat the miner and his helper in the next chamber in getting out the first car of coal.

Shafts had hardly finished "dropping" men to the various levels before they were hoisting coal for the breakers. Once through the breakers, where the coal is sized and otherwise prepared for market, it was loaded into cars, which were more than any other city, was made for various destinations.

Leading coal operators said they expected to produce about 25 per cent of the daily average of 65,000 tons. All however, will not be shipped away because much of it is needed to fill the coal companies' own bins.

There are about 125 producing companies in the anthracite fields and the fuel will be shipped in all directions. New York, where the demand is greatest, probably will receive more than any other city. Coal companies, as a rule, will try to spread their product so that a little will go to everybody rather than all to a few. After a week, it is estimated, the rush will be over and the industry will settle down to normal, all the while steadily increasing the production until maximum output is attained about the end of the month.

ASK SECTIONAL BAN ON TRUCKS

Residents of Marlborough
and Beacon Streets Urge
Heavy Traffic Removal

The question of barring trucks from Marlborough and Beacon streets for the full 24 hours was brought up this morning for the second time at a hearing before the Street Commission. In January of last year Alexander Whiteside, counsel for the Beacon Street residents, petitioned the board for such action but the board has reached no decision. At present both streets are free from heavy traffic between the hours of 8 p. m. to 8 a. m.

The principal action taken at the hearing was by Mr. Whiteside, who, after laying before the commission the difficulties and detriment to real estate values experienced by the residents of Beacon Street, recommended a 90-day trial of this exclusion plan. He suggested that during this period the avenues used by the trucks should be closed and the general effect on this district observed. He also offered to defray any expenses that might be incurred in enforcing this rule.

Representatives of the Vacuum Oil Company and the Motorbus Owners Association were the only ones speaking directly for the opposition.

Both stated their appreciation of the position of the residents in this district but argued that use of these main arteries was necessary to the commerce of the city.

At the close of the hearing the commission announced that they would hold the matter for consideration and make known their decision later.

LOWER BUS SPEED BILL IS ADVOCATED

Legislative Committee Gives
Hearing on Measure

Speed at which motor busses coast along the roads, to the endangerment of smaller automobiles, should be curbed, in the opinion of Francis J. Finneran of Boston, speaking on a bill today before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles, which would limit the busses to a speed of 18 miles an hour, the limit imposed by law on trolley companies.

The speaker was of the opinion it is a short-sighted public policy under which the people spend millions of dollars for the construction of roadways to be used by a form of transportation, which, through competing with and taking business from the trolley and railroad companies, leads to an increase in fares on the latter lines.

Senator John W. Haigis, Senate chairman of the committee, agreed with Mr. Finneran that the increasing use of the highways by large motor busses is becoming a nuisance but he regarded the limitation of their speed to 18 miles an hour as being too drastic.

There was no opposition.

LABORITE CAPTURES SEAT IN ENGLAND

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 18.—Labor is exultant over the capture of the Darling-ton seat in a parliamentary by-election. The successful candidate is a Quaker elementary school teacher who won by a narrow majority in a three-cornered contest against Conservative and Liberal competitors.

At the preceding election in a straight fight, the Conservative beat Labor by 2000 votes. On the present occasion Labor practically maintained its vote despite the advent of the Liberal, who although himself only polling 3000 out of the 29,000 votes cast, drew off enough Conservative support to transfer the seat to Labor.

Women Win Big Place in Day's News Grist

MARION TALLEY, 19-year-old Kansas City girl, makes successful debut in grand opera. Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson presides over Massachusetts House of Representatives. National Women's Temperance Union meets in St. Louis. Hearing at State House on question of women serving on juries. Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts holds two meetings, one to consider music and another to hear Congressman Mills of New York.

Woman editor tells Inland Daily Press Association the value of gaining good will of the housewife at Chicago meeting.

Girls at Emerson College debate question of a censor for newspapers.

Smith College Institute for Co-ordination of Women's Interest announces co-operative nursery play school.

Miss Alice M. Outley, associate professor of botany, has returned from South Africa.

Art, conservation and community services forces of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs confer.

MARION TALLEY IN TRIUMPH AT OPERATIC DEBUT

Kansas City Girl Succeeds
as Gilda in Verdi's
"Rigoletto"

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Marion Talley, once a choir singer in Kansas City, Mo., today, at 19, stands acclaimed America's newest and youngest prima donna of the first rank.

She swept to brilliant triumph in her debut on the boards of the Metropolitan Opera House as 5000 persons outside stormed the doors and a capacity house of more than 4000 within, gave her an ovation rivaling those of Enrico Caruso in his days of glory.

It was an American audience happy to acclaim this newest star. Twenty times the young soprano was called to the curtain when the opera was finished. One aria alone, "Caro Nome," the high spot in her performance as Gilda in Verdi's "Rigoletto," was wildly applauded and brought nine calls at the end of the act.

Though New York took the shy singer to its heart with enthusiasm, none was happier than her parents and 200 friends and relatives who came from Kansas City to see her triumph.

The young singer herself was least demonstrative of all. "I'm awfully happy that I have pleased these wonderfully kind and friendly people," she said when it was over.

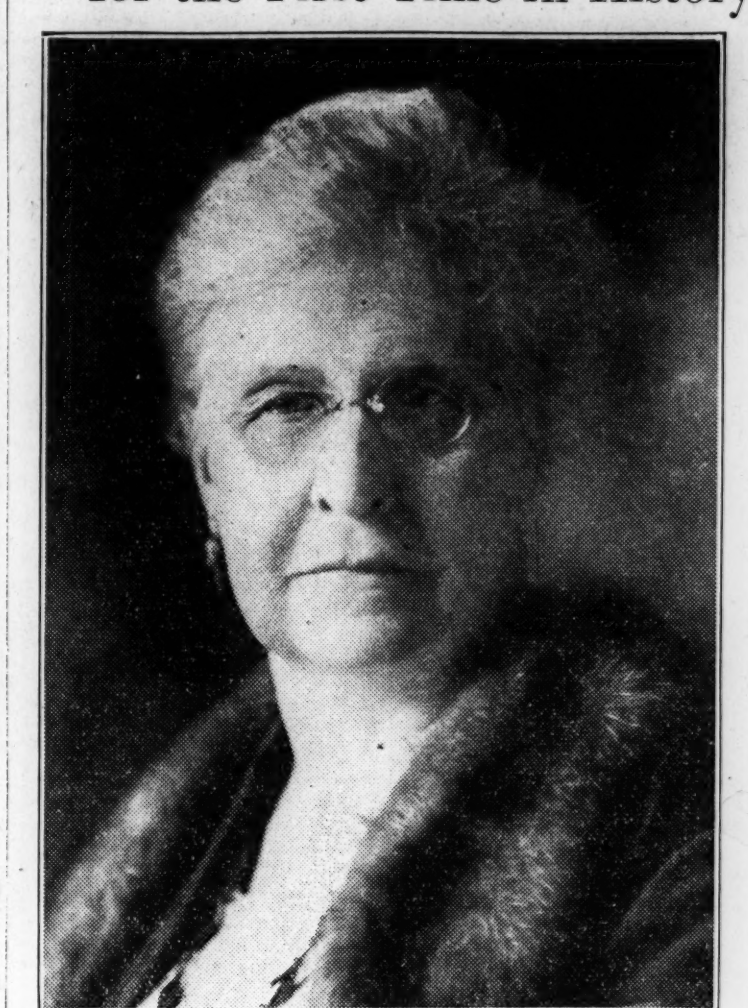
Broadway Traffic Blocked
Of the crowd which swarmed in front of the Opera House until police reserves cut a line for Broadway traffic, she had not heard. While those within the huge auditorium were hearing her first notes, mature and full, mounted police were riding, four abreast, along the sidewalks outside to clear them.

With every available seat sold days ago, belated would-be patrons offered speculators as high as \$100 a seat.

Marion sang her "Caro Nome" coloratura aria with ease and assurance. The audience was capti-

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Woman Presides at State House for the First Time in History



MISS M. SYLVIA DONALDSON
The First Woman to Guide State Law Makers Through a Session

Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson, Representative from Brockton, Wields Gavel Over the Lower House While Galleries Filled With Delegations of Women Look On

Women played important roles in the affairs of Massachusetts government today, with Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson, Representative from Brockton, wielding the gavel as Speaker of the House, while all galleries were especially reserved for the delegations of women which attended, while in another part of the State House representatives of many women's organizations, led by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, debated vigorously on behalf of jury service for women.

It was the first time in history that a woman had wielded the Speaker's gavel in either of the Massachusetts legislative houses, but Miss Donaldson's long parliamentary experience made her an admirable presiding officer. Interesting to relate Miss Donaldson opposed the bill for women jurors.

Possibly, recollection of Massachusetts first Congresswoman, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, now serving at the school shall give some of her time to supervising the group. Two graduate students who hold fellowships established by the institute, which is a part of the Smith Department of Education, will assist in the school.

NURSERY PLAY SCHOOL TO OPEN

Smith College Institute for
Co-ordination of Women's
Interests Is Sponsor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 18 (AP)—A co-operative nursery play school, an experiment in a program of study to co-ordinate women's activities, will open in Northampton in May. The nursery will be established by the institute for the co-ordination of women's interests of Smith College.

It will be used in an extensive investigation being carried out by the institute, whose purpose is to study women's problems, with a view to enabling those who so desire to continue intellectual and professional interests, and at the same time to manage their homes efficiently.

As a co-operative undertaking, the nursery will require that each of the mothers who sends her children to the school shall give some of her time to supervising the group. Two graduate students who hold fellowships established by the institute, which is a part of the Smith Department of Education, will assist in the school.

It is estimated that at least 15 children ranging in age from 2 to 5 years will be enrolled at the opening. Training in habit formation will be provided and the growth and development of the children carefully watched.

There will be some group work for the older children, but most of the activities of the children will not be work but supervised play. Most of the activities will be conducted out of doors.

HIGHER SPEAKER'S SALARY ADVOCATED

Committee on Public Service
Hears Bateman Bill

Hearing was given today by the Legislative Committee on Public Service on the petition of Thomas R. Bateman, Representative of Winchester for an increase in the salary of the Speaker of the House.

"I have spoken to no one, conferred with no one, on this matter," he said in opening. "This is purely my own bill. The present salary of the Speaker is \$3000. First, look at the time this position involves. Not only is it practically a full-time job during the session, but throughout the year it means journey after journey to all parts of the State on speaking engagements that, as Speaker, he cannot well refuse, even did he wish to. His responsibility is second only to that of the Governor."

Martin Hays, Representative from Boston, while approving the idea, spoke in opposition to the bill. He believes in salary as at present, he said, but the question of additional heavy expense put upon this official through his position should be taken care of. For this, he would suggest a contingency fund of at least \$5000 to be at the disposal of the Speaker the year around.

Whitfield Tuck of Winchester spoke in opposition.

WOMEN SEEKING EQUAL SERVICE IN JURY DUTY

Joint Judiciary Committee
Hears Two Bills on the
Matter Argued

MANY STRONG POINTS GIVEN BY BOTH SIDES

League of Women Voters and
Mass. Council of Women
Sponsor Both Measures

Advocating jury service for women because it would make effective the intent of the Nineteenth Amendment and improve the administration of justice in Massachusetts, representatives of many women's organizations presented a strong case for compulsory service before the Legislature's Joint Committee on the Judiciary today.

Two bills, almost identical in their construction, are before the committee, and the proponents, who were, respectively, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and the Massachusetts Council of Women, a Republican organization, agreed to favor enactment of either one. Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president of the Massachusetts League, and Mrs. Sadie Lipman Schulman of the Council led arguments for the proponents.

Miss Donaldson in Opposition
In opposition to the measures appeared Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson, Representative from Brockton, who presided over the House of Representatives today.

"I stand here pleading for the homes of Massachusetts," Miss Donaldson said. "During the past few weeks I have received 92 letters in opposition to this bill and last year I received 469. I do not believe that the two organizations represented here have any right to thrust this measure on the rest of Massachusetts. I have had some courtroom experience, and I know that there are certain cases in which unsavory testimony appears at which women should not be present."

Answering objections against jury service for women, Mrs. Jennie Lottman Barron, a member of the Boston School Committee, said that if she thought the measure would have the slightest influence in disrupting the home, she would oppose it heartily. She continued:

"Women may be divided into two classes—those in the home and those in the industry. Above ninety of all our women are engaged in gainful occupation. They can leave home, from point of view of time, and probably better from the point of view of remuneration. As a whole, their wages are not as high as those of the men, and, therefore, are a heavier compensation they receive as jurors."

"Babies" Clerks and Teachers
"As regards the women in the home, 'Who is going to look after the baby?' The 'babies' of many women are school teachers, clerks, doctors, and in various factories. These babies probably would not miss mother's care more than usual, and, of course, the mothers of young babies should be exempted."

"The other women in the home may be divided into two classes; those who do not have household duties weighing very heavily upon them, because they can afford to keep help, and those of the poorer class, who must perform all their housework themselves."

"Women of the poorer classes would probably welcome jury service as much and even more than those of the richer class, because it would give them an opportunity for relaxation and recreation away from the home. With the compensation received from jury duty they could easily hire others to do their household work."

"To these women jury service, with its short hours and reasonable compensation, would be an educational and an interesting diversion from the monotonous routine of household drudgery. It is better that the sweeping and dishwashing should suffer temporarily at the hands of the high school graduates than that the State should be deprived of splendid jury material."

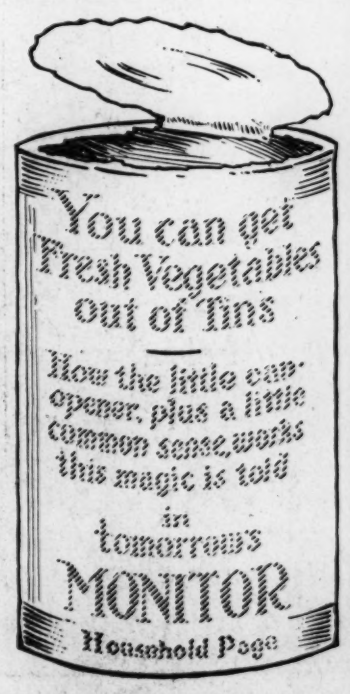
Give up Bridge for Jury
"Those with household help can easily find time for jury service. Many cases in court are longer than the average party or church festival. There is no danger to the home from women serving on juries. The home has not suffered because of thousands of women's clubs of every possible political and humanitarian complexion, for because women have sat on city councils, or on boards of directors."

"Grace and charm have not departed from the American home; family life has not been destroyed; domestic arts have not been neglected; children have not gone, in greater numbers than before, breakfastless to school."

"There is no recorded increase in the burning of soups. Indeed, women's organizations have helped to develop the home. Homemaking is something more than housekeeping. Many homes are hurt by the trivialities and lack of interest of mothers in the affairs of life. In refutation of the argument that women will be subjected to unpleasant and undesirable experiences, Mrs. Barron said:

"The most common objection to women jurors is that they will be subjected to cases on cases of disagreeable nature. The percentage of cases involving presentation of unsavory testimony is extremely small. The number of women who will hear such testimony is infinitesimal, because very few civil cases raise such

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 7)



POLAND'S CLAIM TO COUNCIL SEAT MAY BE HELD UP

France Undesirous of Raising Bars to Germany's Admission to League

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The German Ambassador, Dr. von Hoesch, has left Paris for Berlin after long talks with both Aristide Briand and Philippe Berthelot relative to the prospective entry of Germany into the League of Nations, and although the French representatives made clear that they favored the eventual granting of a permanent seat on the Council to Poland as well as Germany, they produced the impression that the controversy which exists chiefly in the newspapers will not be allowed to take an acute form.

Poland is naturally France's ally, and French sympathy must attend the Polish demands for admission into the Council. But that admission need not be pressed at the same time as the German admission, and election to a non-permanent seat will serve precisely the same purpose as a permanent seat. In any case, it is realized that when Germany consented to enter the League a permanent Council seat was promised. It cannot now be disputed. But nothing is said regarding other permanent seats, which would be intended to neutralize the German seat.

Sounding French Views
When Poland proposed its candidature, Germany considered the attempt to introduce such a counterweight as almost a breach of understanding. Moreover, if the door was opened to Poland, Spain, Brazil and a number of other states expressed a desire to pass through before it was closed again, and the Council would thus become too large and unwieldy.

Hints had even been given that Germany, feeling itself deceived by the undoubted reduction of the importance of the seat promised if the Council was enlarged, might withdraw its application for entry to the League. Various countries have

taken sides in the dispute, and something like a League crisis has been artificially produced before the League meeting is held. It will probably be found that the whole quarrel is exaggerated, and a compromise will be based upon the fact that, strictly speaking, Polish, Spanish and Brazilian questions do not arise at this stage, but may be dealt with later, only after the case of Germany, for which a special League meeting has been specifically called, is disposed of.

It is explained in official circles that the demarche of Dr. von Hoesch was not formal, but was rather for the purpose of sounding the French views. Nevertheless, what occurred was sufficiently important to induce Dr. von Hoesch to leave Paris immediately and render a personal report to Berlin.

Promises Unconditional
Much secrecy has been observed, but from a number of sources the correspondent learns that although France is generally friendly toward the powers which ask representation on the Council, M. Briand agrees that a certain order of procedure should be established and in any case France will in practice be perfectly loyal to its agreement concerning Germany's membership. Anything which upsets the "spirit of Locarno" is deeply deprecated.

In plain terms, the diplomatic language may be translated into an announcement that Germany only will on this occasion be taken into the Council and other countries must wait until the September meeting. In spite of bluff and factious discussions there is good reason to believe that a conflict will not be and has not been encouraged by France. Journals have expressed their own views, but not the decisions of the Government.

Obviously the promise which was made to Germany was unconditional, and Germany was placed in the same rank as Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. Its significance was minimized, and Europe will confess that the League is an assembly of partners if Poland is brought in frankly against Germany.

Old diplomatists only think in terms of the balance of power. They perpetually construct blocs. It would be lamentable if there were groupings in the very temple of peace and leagues within the League. The admission of Poland in the present circumstances would imply that Locarno was unreal and that France is still chiefly engaged in constructing antagonistic diplomatic combinations. This is not true, and therefore no genuine Polish question now arises.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Rain tonight and Friday; cold Friday night; increasing southeast and east winds. Southern New England: Rain tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer tonight; in west and north portions: colder Friday night; increasing southeast and east winds, probably becoming strong late tonight or shifting westerly Friday. Northern New England: Show or rain tonight and Friday; warmer in New Hampshire tonight; cold Friday night; increasing east winds, probably becoming strong Friday.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 30
Atlantic City 30
Boston 30
Buffalo 32
Chicago 32
Cincinnati 32
Cleveland 32
Denver 32
Detroit 32
Evanston 32
Galveston 32
Hartford 32
Havana 32
Jacksonville 32
Kansas City 32
Los Angeles 32
Miami 32
Memphis 32
Montreal 32
New Orleans 32
New York 32
Philadelphia 32
Pittsburgh 32
Portland, Me. 32
Portland, Ore. 32
Reno 32
San Francisco 32
St. Louis 32
St. Paul 32
Savannah 32
Seattle 32
Tampa 32
Washington 32

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 3:45 p. m.; Friday, 4:21 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:49 p. m.

LOYAL REALTY SUIT SETTLED
PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 18 (AP).—Settlement will be effected in a bill in equity brought by Oscar Davis of Freeport and other stockholders against the Loyal Realty Company, holding body of the local Ku Klux Klan, it was announced yesterday. The Klan will redeem its extensive property on Forest Avenue, on which the city now holds tax title, it was said.

Burkhardt's
Presenting
the newest things in Hats, Haberdashery and Clothing for Winter.
THE BURKHARDT BROS. CO.
8-10-12 East Fourth Street
CINCINNATI

An Invitation
Is extended to the motoring public to attend an exhibition of our entire line consisting of Eighteen Body Styles
[Many of these on view for the first time in Boston]
February Seventeen to February Twenty-seven
at
626-630 Commonwealth Ave.
STUDEBAKER
SALES COMPANY
of Boston

ASKS DRY LAW'S AID FROM WOMEN

Mrs. Boole, W. C. T. U. President, Addresses Capacity Crowd at St. Louis Show

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 18 (Special).—Before a throng that filled the new Coliseum, Mrs. Ella A. Boole of New York, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, declared it the duty of the women of the land to see that prohibition takes no retrograde step in the United States, but is pushed onward to success.

Mrs. Boole was a speaker at the National Woman's Exposition, in which the progress and achievements of women are being accentuated by colorful exhibits and nationally known speakers. The auditorium was not large enough for the audience that wanted to hear Mrs. Boole, but fortunately a microphone was near where she stood, and thousands who were not present heard the full and earnest voice.

Mrs. Boole briefly recounted the long and honorable history of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union through its successive administrations and said it was with pride that the present administration was taking up the splendid work of its predecessors at a time when its importance was greater than ever. She emphasized the point of prohibition enforcement, placing her plea not only on the wisdom of the fundamental thought of temperance, but in the fact that all Americans must come to a realization that the Eighteenth Amendment is not only a part of the Constitution but definitely and actually as much a part of it as any other amendment.

"We have had splendid evidences of the success of this amendment even in the face of a mighty opposition," she asserted. "It involves upon the women to preserve the ground gained and to push further forward in the righteous cause that is represented by the Eighteenth Amendment and its resultant laws. The great organization of which I have the honor to be president stands foursquare to this policy of enlightenment and progress. There shall be no backward step."

Undoubtedly the most significant single thing relating to the day was the Women's National Exposition, the announcement that the management had notified its underwriters that the exhibition "of, for and by women" had not only paid its expenses but would be a surplus. Mrs. N. A. McMillan, general chairman, had previously but modestly stated that such an outcome was confidently expected.

Yesterday's MONITOR
File
BOSTON

Cotton foulard dresses
\$2.75 or 2 for \$5
FINE "dress up" styles of lustrous cotton foulard that look like silk and wash so well. Every dress generously cut, well made and finished, with wide hems and good quality sateen (cotton) or crepe net trimming. Three styles have the fashionable kick pleats. Two others in plain tailored styles. If you bought at our last sale you'll want to buy more. If you didn't buy then you'll want some now.
On sale in the machine-made dress shop—sixth floor.

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Florida
Please select the date in February, March or April you prefer and let us book your accommodations now. Mail the coupon above.

HAVE you arranged for your Summer Vacation this winter? February, March and April. These months at Hollywood are the same as our May, June and July. Our Booklet tells the complete story.

Pack-up, now, for Florida! Everything is arranged for you by the Hollywood Tour—travelling and hotel accommodations, sight-seeing, entertainment... via S. S. George Washington every Wednesday. Effective February 18th, and every Thursday thereafter, via Atlantic Coast Line R. R. from Pennsylvania Station, New York, 3:50 P. M.

She and her executive staff were jubilant at the end of the second day to find the exposition crowded and all bills paid.

The exposition has stressed smoke abatement, with not only photographs but physical evidences of the destructiveness of smoke on the beauty and utility of cities. In addition there is a great section given over to furnaces, showing how with even the cheapest of fuel it is possible to fire boilers and stoves without smoke and with increased consumption of coal, at consequent saving in fuel.

There are also examples of the use of coke, gas and electricity for heating and cooking. Coke fires under perfect control are shown to be dustless, smokeless and gasless, with a larger heat development at a lower price than by unskilled use. Many masculine householders eagerly gather about this part of the exposition to take lessons from trained women in how to heat their houses and keep them and the neighborhoods free of smoke and soot.

Exhibition of Paintings
One of the largest sections of the exposition is given over to an exhibition of paintings by women. The jury is under the chairmanship of Susan Ricker Knox of New York, who has contributed two commanding portraits to the showing. The art exhibit covers one large section of the exposition and includes work by women painters and sculptors from every part of the United States. Among the women represented are Elizabeth Gowdy Baker of New York, Paula Himmelsbach Balano of Philadelphia, whose mural on exhibition won the Joan of Arc medal for the best religious painting of 1925, and a "Basis" of New York, who exhibits a Gloucester boat scene, "Down by the Sea." Ruby Pratt Bobbs of Indianapolis has a portrait of Walter L. Milliken and Cora Brooks of Philadelphia, has a colorful piece of still life called "Twin Vase," a picture that is a rich example of flower painting.

Matilda Brown of New York who has exhibited in most American cities, has a rural landscape under the title of Spring. Mary Cassatt of New York and Paris has an exhibit called "Jeune Mere et Ses Deux Enfants," shown by courtesy of Durand Ruel of New York. Each afternoon and evening a concert is given in the Salon de Peintres.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS PROPOSED
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18 (Special).—Plans for three new junior high school structures have been recommended by Superintendent of Schools Isaac O. Winslow to the new school committee. The buildings would cost between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. A part of the expenditures would be for altering and enlarging three grammar schools to provide junior-high advantages and two high schools to make larger attendances possible.

Use it on Irish Stew
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
The measure has proved a happy

Use it on Irish Stew
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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

FLIGHT TO ARCTIC REGION EXPECTED TO START ON MARCH 26
Triple-Motored Planes to Be Used by Lieut.-Commander Byrd on Expedition

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 18 (AP).—Lieut.-Commander Richard Byrd, retired naval officer, recently announced leader of an independent air expedition to the Arctic, expects to start his northern trip on March 26, it was learned here last night after Commander Byrd's lecture on the MacMillan trip last summer.

Using Spitzbergen as his base, he will use triple-motored planes in his attempt to reach the North Pole, it was declared. Commander Byrd refused to discuss his plans, saying he preferred to let those sponsoring the project make announcements. Several weeks ago it was announced that John D. Rockefeller Jr., Edsel Ford and others were backing the trip.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18 (AP).—Lieut. Leigh Wade, world flight aviator who announced plans for an expedition into the Arctic, alluded last night in an address before the traffic club to the strategic value of the Arctic continent which he hopes to find.

"No one can doubt the value of this continent to the government first to claim it," he said.

The expedition, he said, will probably include at least three planes, of medium speed, large carrying capacity and large cruising radius.

TIMBER SALE AIDS INDIANS
ASHLAND, Ore., Feb. 15 (Special Correspondence).—Klamath Indians will get the money from 118,000,000 board feet of timber on the Klamath Indian Reservation, which sale has just been authorized by the Department of the Interior. This sale will be conducted from the Klamath Indian Agency and the timber will come from the Week and Modoc timber units.

Peter Pan
OPAL HUE
BEAUTY POWDER
Sealed in Silk—\$3.00 the Box
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GENERAL CONTRACTORS
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"Silver Cup" Flour
milled by
Pendleton Flour Mill Co.
Mills of choice Pastry and Hard Wheat Flour.
PENDLETON, OREGON

A dash of style—
A world of comfort

THAT'S the Cantilever recipe for pleasing you. Just slip your feet into a pair of the new Cantilever Shoes for Spring. When you regard the graceful lines and pleasing proportions, when you feel the comfort of their snug arches, rounded toes and closely fitted heels, you will realize how harmoniously comfort and good looks have been blended in Cantilever Shoes.

Then, footfree, with your graceful, new Cantilever Shoes you will walk, work and dance with new zest. You will be grateful that there are shoes which flex easily with the feet. Cantilever Shoes conform to the natural shape of the feet. Their snug, flexible arches and soft glove-like leathers make them easy to wear and their tasteful designs and attractive appearance make them just as easy to admire.

There is a fine variety of fashionable pumps and trim oxfords to be seen at a Cantilever store near you. If you do not know the address of a conveniently located Cantilever store write the Cantilever Corporation, 409 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and they will be glad to send it to you.

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one for both parties. The professors are enabled to enjoy the benefits of a wealthy and dignified club; the members of the club are now always sure of finding interesting members on hand to whom to introduce their visitors—to say nothing of the enjoyment the members themselves derive from such a cultural acquisition.

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Mills of choice Pastry and Hard Wheat Flour.
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Cantilever Shoe

LOANS TO FARMS NEARLY ALL PAID

Only Fraction of One Per Cent Fail, According to Federal Land Bank

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 18 (Special).—That only a fraction of 1 per cent of the farm properties on which federal farm loans were made in this district have been taken over by mortgage foreclosure through failure to keep up the prescribed payments, was brought out in a discussion of collections in a New York State conference of bank and loan officials in the Federal Land Bank today. The percentage of delinquency, moreover, was reported as decreasing with the gradual return of better conditions for the farmer.

Under the policy of the Federal Land Bank, amounts represented by foreclosures or delinquencies are charged against surplus, thus leaving no items of this nature in the assets column. Recently the joint stock land banks have been required to charge off in this manner one-fifth of the value in foreclosure cases. Discussion centered this morning

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The International Archaeological Congress will be held from April 2 to 23 in Syria and Palestine, according to word received at Columbia University. Delegates to the congress will start at Beirut, and go from there into Damascus and Jerusalem. Papers will be read by the scholars present and expeditions made to the famous sites of these ancient lands. Columbia has appointed Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson as its official representative at the Congress.



THAT special Thayer McNeil shoe, called Plastic, has been satisfying Boston people for so many years that its use is almost a tradition—a sort of perennial twig of the family tree. Of course its styles change with each new mode—but its comfort never.

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BRITAIN'S IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IS FLOURISHING

Confidence General That Both Domestic and Export Trade Can Face Any Competition—Steels for Hundreds of Special Uses

The sixth article in a series now being written by Frank Plachy Jr., on general conditions in British industry, deals with developments in the country's second most important manufacture—that of iron and steel. Its prosperity is indicated by the fact that for more than 20 years there has been no labor friction in the industry.

By FRANK PLACHY JR.

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 7.—Critics of unsatisfactory conditions which have existed in British industries since the settlement brought about in the collapse of the post-war industrial boom, are prone to concentrate on difficulties between workers and employers as the chief reason why costs have not been brought down to a competitive level. Whatever may be true in this respect concerning some industries, and in the case of coal it is impossible to refute it, it is certainly not true of Great Britain's second most important industry, iron and steel.

PAPANASTASIOU IS ARRESTED

Former Greek Premier and Other Ministers to Be Subject of Investigation

ATHENS, Feb. 18 (AP)—The former Greek Premier, Alexander Papanastasiou, the former Minister of the Interior, General Kondilidis, and 10 other officers were arrested last night. Several days ago the newspaper "Demokratia," organ of Mr. Papanastasiou, who is the Opposition leader, was suspended for having published an attack on the Pangalos Government.

Late last night General Pangalos issued a statement to the effect that the arrest and deportation of some 15 persons had become necessary as a precautionary measure. He hoped the investigation that is being made would not bring anything grave to light. If, however, such was discovered, exemplary punishment would be inflicted upon the guilty parties.

General Pangalos is virtual dictator of Greece, he having announced some weeks ago that he had assumed all responsibility of executive power. Mr. Papanastasiou was placed under arrest last year in connection with the issuance of a proclamation to the Greek Nation making serious charges of bad faith against General Pangalos and his administration. Without explanation his trial was cancelled and he was given his liberty.

World News in Brief

Minneapolis (AP)—Disregarding conventions which have ruled out women from many making symphony orchestras in the United States, Miss Jenny Cullen, a first violinist, continues her post as the only woman player in the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra of 81 pieces. For many years she was concert-master of the famous State Symphony Orchestra of Sydney, Australia. Previous to that she was a playing member of the renowned Scottish Orchestra of Glasgow, Scot.

Washington (AP)—A resolution has been adopted by the House tendering the thanks of Congress to the officers and crews of the American steamships President Roosevelt, President Harding, American Trader and Republic and the British steamer Camerona for their heroic rescues in recent storms on the Atlantic.

Chicago (AP)—Celebrating his night off, John McDaddy, a traffic policeman, dined on oysters. Suddenly he bolted from the restaurant. Walters thought he had gone to call the wagon, swear out warrants, or something. But he came back shortly, smiling gleefully. A jeweler had just told him the pearl he found in the oysters was worth \$200. He ordered another dozen, raw.

St. Louis, Mo. (AP)—The Roxana Petroleum Corporation has obtained options on approximately 450 acres of land in East Chicago and Hammond, Ind., as a refinery site and for contemplated expenditure of \$12,000,000 for a refinery and pipe lines. It was announced here at general offices of the company.

Pittsburgh (AP)—Submission of documentary evidence in the Federal Trade Commission inquiry into the alleged monopolistic methods of the Aluminum Company of America, are progressing at a rapid pace. About 250 letters and telegrams had been identified and admitted to the record when adjournment was taken.

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Coats that portray the new silhouette in skillfully designed straight lines or in youthful flares. Coats of beautiful, supple fabrics. Coats in lovely new Spring colors. A collection of smart models that affords most satisfactory choosing is ready now.

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Third Floor

The Mabley and Carey Co.
FIFTH AND NINE CINCINNATI, OHIO

tigation as to the life of steel rails made by the Japanese Government. Statistics were compiled covering 54 years, and the rails examined were bought from England, America, France, Germany, Belgium and Russia, as well as those made in Japan. The committee found that American rails had a life of 10 to 15 years, Japanese rails a life of about 20 years while the English rails showed no sign of weakening after about 40 years of service. The industry has also been pleased with the public announcement by British railroad companies that hereafter all steel purchased must be of purely British manufacture.

A true picture of the British iron and steel industry cannot be gained by coming to the total output in tons with the former years. In those years, shipbuilding was counted on to take a very large part of the total production. Today the steel goes into tools, electrical and textile machinery, locomotives and other rolling stock, auto parts and a long list of other uses. This means that the final value of the steel is very much greater than if it went into ships' plates. Thus on balance it can be said that the iron and steel industry, taken as a whole, finds itself in a much better position than tonnage figures would indicate.

Motorship's Future

The British iron and steel industry is watching with great interest the future of the motorship, both passenger and cargo vessel, and the new high pressure Parsons steam turbine in view of the fact that the 49.5 per cent of all the tonnage launched in the world last year was built in the United Kingdom, there is a general expectation that if the two new types of ships mentioned prove equal to expectations there will be a considerable increase in orders for British shipbuilders. Such orders would have a very great effect in spurring industrial activities and increasing British competitive power in overseas trade, through further reductions in production costs.

The visitor to the industrial centers of Britain cannot help being impressed with the complete interdependence of modern business life. Prosperity cannot exist in one industry without radiating its good effects in other lines. For this reason the fact that the two most important industries, cotton textiles and iron and steel, are looking up, means a great deal more than an increase in the output of those industries alone would indicate. The slightest increase in the country's spending power, exerted through more widespread employment and higher wage bills, sends out ripples in all directions like a pebble thrown into a pool of water.

While Britain is vitally dependent on export trade for its surplus production of manufactured products, it is often forgotten how great a home market also exists. With a population approaching 50,000,000, compactly gathered in a space less than California and served by an excellent transportation system, there is a waiting market of tremendous potentialities.

DR. RAMEK DEPLORES TYROL INCIDENTS

Hinder Development of Relations, He Says

By Special Cable
VIENNA, Feb. 18 (AP)—Dr. Rudolf Ramek, Minister of the Interior, deplored the forceful Italianizing of Germans in the South Tyrol as hindering the development of friendly Austro-Italian relations.

Diplomatic representations in Rome regarding Benito Mussolini's statements about the Brenner Pass elicited, Dr. Ramek said, an explanation that no harm was intended to Austria, but it constituted a warning that Italy would not countenance an Austro-German union. The recent anti-Italian boycotting incidents here the Austrian Government deplored, Dr. Ramek added, Austria desiring to live on friendly terms with Italy.

But he suggested that Italy should assist by moderating its press tone toward Austria, and by desisting from the "assimilation process" so drastically pursued in the South Tyrol.

Dr. Ramek mentioned that he would visit Berlin in the future and intimated that Dr. Eduard Benes might come here to sign the Austro-Czech arbitration treaty in the near future.

Dr. Ramek said: "We greet with joy and satisfaction every arbitration treaty which strengthens the arbitration principle in the world."

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The News Told in Pictures



The earth's crust constantly is growing hotter and in some 300,000 or 500,000 years it will liquify completely, says a professor of geology and mineralogy at University of Dublin.



The Senate has passed a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to advance the time of the inauguration of the President and Vice-President to the third Monday in January.

Fifty churches in Chicago recently changed pastors in observance of Race Relations Sunday. Negro ministers appeared before congregations of white persons while Negro worshippers heard messages from white preachers.

LLOYD GEORGE PLAN INDORSED

General Approval Is Given to Land Scheme by the Liberal Party

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Liberal Party, through 1500 delegates to the conference of the Liberal Association of England and Wales, gave a general approval to Mr. Lloyd George's land scheme. The conference opened yesterday and will last three days.

The delegates unanimously adopted a resolution that the time has arrived when the land system of Great Britain should be reformed according to the fundamental basis laid down by Mr. Lloyd George's land committee. The Lloyd George plan provides for a drastic policy for dealing with the land problem through Government control amounting to a monopoly of agricultural lands.

Mr. Lloyd George made a plea for unity in arriving at a common agreement on this important plank of the Liberal platform. "Liberalism will not be bullied by the vested interests," he declared.

The Earl of Oxford and Asquith emphasized that no Liberal who dissented from the land scheme need necessarily be ejected from the party.

The first resolution adopted by the conference declared that the evils of the present land holding could not be redressed without drastic policy of land reform. There were considerable divergences of opinion on what shape these reforms should take in detail. During the discussions, which were confined to propositions concerning urban lands, lively debate developed in regard to the acquisition and taxation of land. Many argued that the proposals on these points amounted to Socialism, and several of the resolutions dealing with the land scheme were carried only after amendments had been voted down.

AMERICA TRANSMITS TREATIES TO LEAGUE

GENEVA, Feb. 18 (AP)—The first communication from the United States Government in fulfillment of its decision to send to Geneva all treaties for publication in the League.

Arthur H. Cohen

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WATCHES and Jewelry of the Latest Design. High Grade Repairing of Jewelry, old and modern, also modern watches and clocks of the better grade. We purchase precious stones, platinum, gold and silver.

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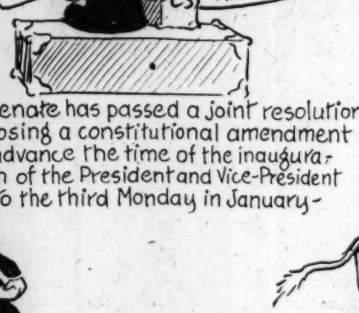
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Mt. Vernon N.Y.

SILVER

Upon Evenings, Until 6 P.M. Saturdays to 11 P.M.



The Eighteenth Amendment represents a partnership, says Lincoln C. Andrews—Law observance by the citizen, he declares, is as important as law enforcement by the Government.



The Government of Spain has passed a law making cruelty to animals a crime.

COBHAM ENDS GREAT FLIGHT

British Aviator Completes London to Cape Town Trip—Great Ovation Given

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 18.—Another aviation achievement was accomplished when Alan Cobham, British aviator, completed his 8,000-mile flight from London to Cape Town begun on Nov. 16. Mr. Cobham is the first aviator to accomplish this journey in one machine, he flying a De Havilland 50, the same machine in which he flew from London to Rangoon and back last year.

This trans-African flight has been over the most difficult flying country in the world, including the Egyptian desert, Central African swamps and forests, South African karroo, the landing grounds in most cases being at altitudes from 4000 to 6000 feet.

KING GIVES BOOST TO BRITISH GOODS

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—A British exhibitor of typewriters received a good piece of advertising while King George and Queen Mary were visiting the British Industries Fair at Shepherd's Bush this morning. Halting before a stall displaying typewriters, the manager told the King this was a "100 per cent British" concern, which had turned out typewriters for a quarter of a century, yet the British Government departments were using foreign makes.

King George turned to the president of the Board of Trade, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, and asked if that were so. Sir Philip replied that the matter was being investigated and for a few minutes the King and the Minister engaged in an earnest conversation, the outcome of which may be guessed.

The Evening News says: "It is a remarkable fact that all typewriters used at the fair—which is held with the express object of encouraging British manufacturers—are American. The King was quick to notice this. It is scarcely surprising, he said, 'Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, who was accompanying the King, promised to have the matter looked into. The King replied, 'I will personally see to it.'"

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MAKE OLAD FEEL
A real comfort shoe that carries the weight on the outsole, not on the foot, and yet it costs no more than ordinary shoes and is up-to-date in style and appearance. Supports the arch and gives free play to other parts of foot. Men, women and children can enjoy the comfort and find a style for all uses. Write for new Style Book G

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"We aim to Please and to Please is our aim for Fine Furniture Ames"

Homes Furnished Complete Cash or Deferred Payments

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Our connection with the better manufacturers of Living Room, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture assures you of Quality Furniture at exceptionally low prices. Unfinished or finished, to match your color scheme. Let us help solve your furniture problems.

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From the hushed sanctuaries of the chic Parisian couturiers to the far-flung reaches of mystic China; from the furthest ends of the earth to the sunny shores of Italy, and back again, things that are "different," things that are new and things that are unusual and beautiful are gathered together by our representatives and shipped directly to us here in Brooklyn.

These, and thousands of articles made in America, are always to be had here at regular A. & S. fair prices.

above sea level. The heat of the tropics, as one of the obstacles against which the machine had to contend, while the rarity of the atmosphere at such high altitudes made the lifting of the machine difficult.

Since reaching South Africa, Mr. Cobham had two of the narrowest escapes of his career, one while circling over Victoria Falls, when a huge cloud of spray enveloped the machine and stopped the engine for several moments. The other occasion was when the machine twice refused to leave the ground at Bulawayo and the cinematographer had to be disembarked and sent on by train.

Mr. Cobham received a wonderful welcome on his arrival at Johannesburg and an equally wonderful welcome awaited him on his arrival at Cape Town at 6 o'clock in the evening, and circled over the town for half an hour, photographing Table Mountain and also the bay. He landed at 6:30 and the crowd of 2000 people broke all the barriers and rushed toward the machine. Mr. Cobham's first action on descending was to comb his hair. The Christian Science Monitor representative asked him whether he intended giving up flying after his trip, to which Mr. Cobham replied: "I shall give up flying when I am too old to totter into a machine."

KING'S VETO IS NOW THE ONLY REMEDY

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.—The Government of India's announcement that it had induced the South African Government to send the Asiatic bill after its first reading to a select committee, before which the deputation from India could give evidence regarding India's objections to the proposed measure, was at first applauded, and then received with more mixed feelings in the lobby of the Legislative Assembly.

The Government does not conceal the opinion that it considered the concession of considerable importance, but Mr. Sorabji, a member of the deputation of South African Indians, said that the success was inconsiderable, as the Union Government was evidently determined to extirpate the Indians and the only remedy was the King's veto.

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BUILDERS BACK CONTRACT PLAN OF PUBLIC WORK

Contractors' Association Bill in Congress Seeks Compulsory Asking of Bids

Special from Monitor Bureau.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Associated General Contractors of America have a bill in Congress in support of their campaign against "day labor" in public construction. Day labor is defined as the production of commodities by governmental bodies in competition with or to the exclusion of specialized private concerns.

The bill introduced by Guy E. Campbell (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, if passed would have the effect of putting the contractors' contentions into legal form. It provides that all federal construction agencies must hereafter prepare complete and detailed advance plans before embarking on any building project, and that before public construction is undertaken, the federal agency shall first advertise for private bids and if such bids are not obtainable, shall grant the contract to the lowest bidder, except in cases of public emergency.

Officials of the contractors' association believe public sentiment will support the proposed law. The matter was discussed at the annual meeting of the association at Portland, Ore., in January.

Costs May Be Exceeded
Complete cost accounting is almost unknown under the day labor system, say the contractors, because the public officials and especially the army engineering corps are responsible only to themselves once having been given a project and costs are likely to be exceeded.

The case of the construction of the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals is cited as typical by the contractors. This was built by the engineering corps. Tabulated in its various details, the estimated cost, actual cost and additional costs, yet to be paid make a striking indictment of the day labor system, it is charged:

ESTIMATE AND COST OF WILSON DAM, MUSCLE SHOALS
(Does not include mechanical equipment)

	Estimated Cost to 1916	Estimated Cost to 1925	Complete Cost to 1925
Lock section	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Dam section	\$3,500,000	\$15,000,000	\$19,100,000
Sub. structure	—	—	—
Land and clearing	2,350,000	11,000,000	13,500,000
Excavation	550,000	1,600,000	1,800,000
Ends of d' (pro rata)	1,700,000	1,700,000	2,200,000
	\$10,700,000	\$32,500,000	\$40,000,000

Unfair Advantage
The day labor system, as exemplified by the work of the engineering corps, is charged with giving the latter an unfair advantage in competition with private contractors, through its ability to make use of the efficiency of drawing for more funds upon the taxpayers' money. Under the accounting system it uses, it is charged that real costs of public work are not disclosed. The corps is able to get free from other governmental services what private contractors must pay for. These "free services," of course, are paid by other governmental departments, and ultimately come out of the taxpayer's pocket.

The reason generally offered for using the day labor instead of the contract system in building undertaken by public or political organizations is that it will save the profits of a contractor. However, according to the 1925 income tax report, the average profit of construction corporations was only 2.14 per cent for those who made a profit. In exchange for the slight cost of 2.14 per cent under the contract system, cities, states and the Federal Government, by using the day labor plan, forgo the guarantees toward economy of competitive bidding and of bonds for the faithful carrying out of contracts once entered into.

Constructive Proposal
As a constructive proposal for eliminating faults of public construction, Leonard C. Benson, construction authorities Boston, offers certain proposals. They include the creation of a bureau of public works to consolidate all public construction departments. He urges that when new construction is proposed to Congress, the first appropriation for it should only be large enough to pay for a complete study of the whole matter. Only after plans and specifications are drawn and the project approved by Congress, he says, should the full appropriation be made and the project authorized.

"On rare occasions," he says, "day labor is justified and should therefore not be abolished by law. But the decision as to when it should be used is a matter of administrative policy, and it should be used so rarely that it would not overburden the head of the new bureau of public works to make the decision personally, in every case."

"When day labor procedure is authorized it should provide that an inspector responsible directly to the Secretary should see that all plans and specifications are being faithfully fulfilled."

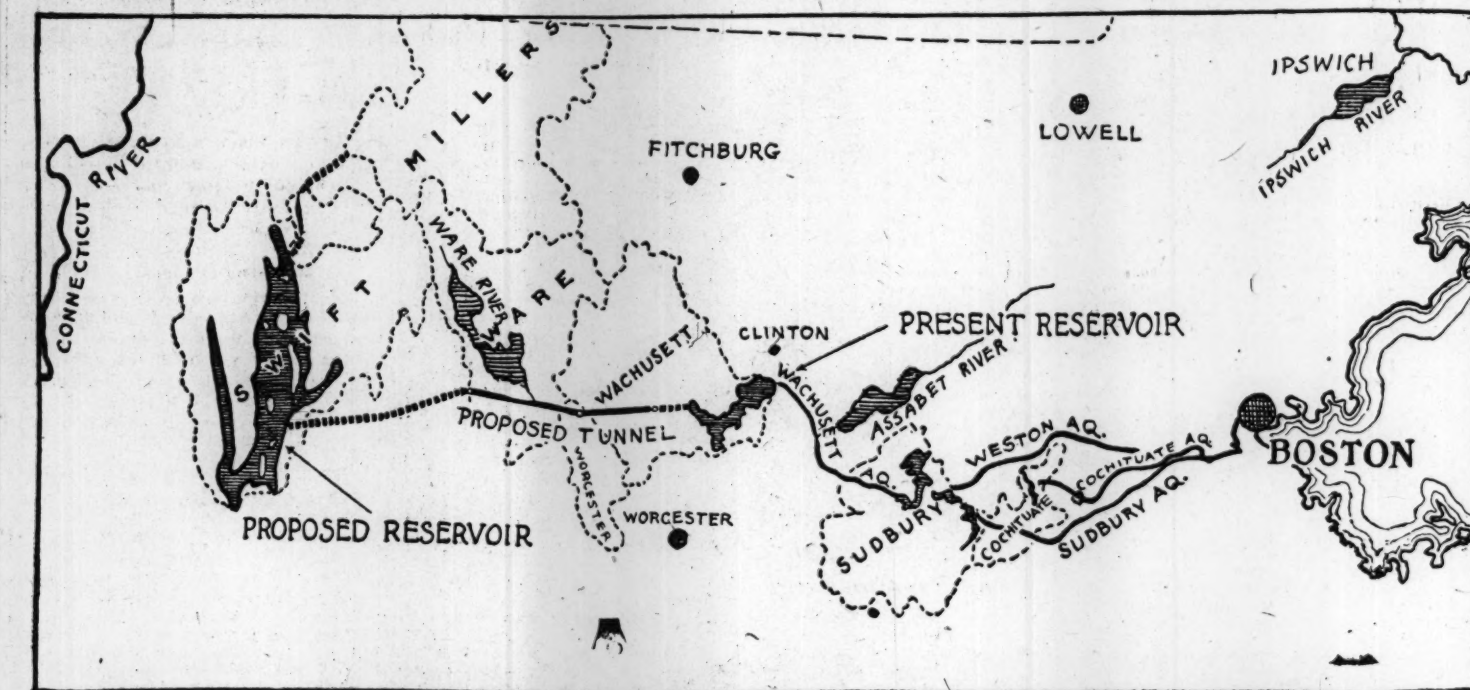
"The law should also provide that the federal engineer officer shall be treated for the time he directs day labor, as a contractor on a cost contract."

RETURNS INDICTMENTS IN BAR TEST INQUIRY

A Suffolk County Grand Jury this morning returned a large number of indictments in the case arising as a result of the investigation made by Alfred R. Shrigley, assistant attorney-general, into charges that persons had sold examination questions used in the tests for admission to the Massachusetts bar.

The indictments charge a conspiracy to perpetrate a fraud upon the Commonwealth. No names are available. The investigation was started early in September at the instance of Jay R. Benton, Attorney General. John F. Mitchell, inspector of the state policeman, co-operated with Mr. Shrigley in the investigation.

Four Major Proposals to Insure Increasing Water Supply for Boston and Worcester



ALUMINUM CASE FINDING ISSUED

Contempt Proceedings Cannot Be Maintained, Department of Justice Declares

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—After full investigation, the Department of Justice has reached the conclusion that contempt proceedings against the Aluminum Company of America cannot by any possibility be successfully maintained.

The announcement was made by Senator Cummins, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, in a minority report opposing the Senate investigation as to whether the Aluminum Company, in which Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is a large stockholder, has violated federal court decrees of 1912.

Mr. Cummins said the department was "in possession of all the information known or believed to exist, including not only everything that was available to the Federal Trade Commission, but also many items of information not submitted to the commission."

Challenges Investigation
"After carefully considering the entire case and exhausting every available source of information," Mr. Cummins said, "the department has reached the conclusion that contempt proceedings cannot by any possibility be successfully maintained."

In view of this finding Mr. Cummins challenged the legal right of the Senate to make a further investigation. "It is the judgment of the minority of the committee," the report added, "that there is no constitutional authority for the resolution (of investigation) recommended in the majority report, and that if the course indicated in the proposed resolution becomes the settled practice of the Senate, the overthrow of our form of government is the certain result."

"The struggle which must ensue will end either in the complete subordination of the executive or judicial branches of the Government to the legislative branch or in subjecting the legislative power to the executive power. Stripping the proposal of its force upon this inquiry of everything save its bare essence, it means just this—no more and no less."

Questions Senate's Right
"The Senate, because it doubts the conclusion reached by the Department of Justice, is to try the aluminum company for the alleged violations of the decree. If it finds the defendant guilty, it will then set about discovering a lawyer who holds the Senate opinion and direct the President to employ him."

"We deny the right or power of the Senate to try this case. We deny the jurisdiction of the Senate or any committee of the Senate to summon and hear witnesses upon the issue of a violation of this decree."

The question whether the Senate is to supplement the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission investigations, was a special order of business. Involving the controversy is the whole question of the extent to which Senate inquiries are to be ordered in the future.

The original inquiry into the aluminum company was ordered by the Senate in 1922. Two years later, in the midst of the last presidential election, the trade commission held that provisions of the consent decree entered into in 1912 between the Government and the company had been violated. This report was transmitted to the Justice Department, which nearly a year ago started the investigation now concluded.

ANTIVISIONISTS TO HEAR J. W. SCOTT

J. Winfield Scott of Somerville, who was the first to hold the position of vice-president in the New England Anti-Vision Society after its organization more than 30 years ago is to be the speaker at the public meeting of that society to be held in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 3 p. m.

He has chosen "Pioneering" as his subject and will tell something of the early days of the society and of what led up to its organization. With the exception of the first president, Dr. Philip G. Peabody, he is the only one of the charter members still actively interested in the work. John Orth, pianist, will play several selections.

MR. WASSERMAN ELECTED
Harry I. Wasserman was elected president of the Roxbury Board of Trade at the annual meeting yesterday. Theodore A. Glynn, former fire commissioner, was elected to the board of directors.

WATER SUPPLY CONTEST OPENS

Essex County Council Protests Reservoir Project Indorsed by Worcester

Opposition to important phases of the water supply report now being considered by the Massachusetts Legislature's committee on Metropolitan Affairs and Water Supply, developed today when residents of Essex County vigorously protested against a reservoir on the Ipswich River.

William A. Pew, Salem city solicitor, said that the Ipswich River project constituted a capital levy on Essex County without the wishes of the county being consulted and contended that the report proposes an unexpected raid on Essex County's natural resources for the benefit of Worcester.

The first hour of the hearing today was taken up by proponents of the commission's plan and by others who favored immediate action. William C. Melliha, county solicitor of Worcester, said that the Worcester City Council indorses the plan in its entirety.

George W. Batchelder, city water commissioner of Worcester, described the situation in his city now, said that it needs water very badly and that it would take a long time to construct a new water works. Ralph G. Lingley, Worcester city engineer, also favored the plan.

Counsel for many of the cities and towns in Essex County presented arguments to the committee opposing lands provided by the commission, which is headed by Charles R. Gow.

CANADIAN LABOR SEEKS CHEAPER SCHOOL BOOKS

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence)—A campaign to secure cheaper textbooks for school children will be carried out all over the four western provinces of Canada by the Victoria Trades and Labor Council in co-operation with similar labor bodies in other cities. After investigating the present price of school books, the council is convinced that their cost to parents is excessive.

It proposes that the governments of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba co-operate in selecting texts to be used in the schools and in securing the necessary publication rights. The school books could then be printed at Government printing bureaus and distributed at cost. The result of this plan, the council believes, would be the reduction of an onerous burden on the parents of school children.

Speaks for the Drama
Alan Mowbray of the Copley Theater spoke for the drama. "Ideas and ideals should be synonymous, but various schools of the drama have come into being because many people regard them as absolutely separate," he said. "This has resulted in two distinct camps, one of ideas, one of expression, the other of ideals."

"In our present age the play of ideas is much more popular than the play of ideal, although there is a growing tendency to get back to the latter," he said. "The opportunity to think that the play of ideal existed in the very earliest ages. . . . In the early days there were many plays, such as the miracles sponsored by the church that endeavored to represent an ideal without tarnishing it with an idea."

"In direct contradiction to this we still have in the world many savage and primitive races who, whilst knowing very little about ideas as such, are yet able to represent an idea with a dance or some other primitive form of dramatic entertainment for their fellow tribesmen. So it seems that ideas and ideals both have an equal claim on the drama as a means of expression, except that perhaps ideas are slightly in the lead."

"So many people are inarticulate when they desire to communicate their ideas or ideals that such thoughts would be entirely lost to the world were it not for the particular few who have the ability of expressing themselves in words, which later are handed to actors, who animate them. It is in this way that plays are built, and if the workmanship of both author and actor is of a high standard, a fortunate public are privileged to witness the dramatization of an idea or ideal, and so derive a certain benefit from the presentation."

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"Such plays have an effect on the public. An instance of this is a play that I appeared in here a couple of seasons ago, that dealt with the reformation of an extremely selfish man. I was told that quite a number of people questioned their own mode of living after seeing the play and became less selfish. The same is true of many societies to ask people to write plays especially to present their needs to the public in dramatic form."

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MARION TALLEY IN OPERA DEBUT

(Continued from Page 1)

vated by the purity of her tone, as she quite obviously forgot herself in the artistry with which she attacked the difficult score.

At the end of the aria the enthusiastic house stopped the performance with applause. Marion smiled and bowed, yet when she resumed her singing she showed no excitement. In her outstretched hand she held a candle steadily, its flame never flickering.

Given 20 Curtain Calls

When the act was ended she was given nine curtain calls. At the final curtain she was called back 20 times, and then, as the demonstration threatened to extend indefinitely, the curtain was lowered so that the third singer might meet the Kansas City delegation which held a reception behind the scenes.

Otto H. Kahn, chairman of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, congratulated Miss Talley, and expressed his faith in her future.

Mrs. Talley, Marion's mother, the daughter of a German shoemaker who loved music, sighed with relief when her daughter had finished. "My! I'm glad that's over," she exclaimed.

In a rear seat at Maestro Avabile, Marion's first Metropolitan coach, He watched her tensely through "Caro Nome," and at its conclusion smiled and said, "I am satisfied."

Miss Talley's fellow singers were extravagant in their praise. "The American Nightingale," was what Arturo Bodanzky, conductor called her. He predicted that she would become as popular as Patti, who made her debut in 1899 at the age of 18.

Rosa Bonolis, perhaps thinking of her own debut with Caruso in 1918, exclaimed: "It was a lovely debut, I think Miss Talley is wonderful."

With her debut safely behind her, Miss Talley began preparations for her second appearance on "Lucia" at a special Washington's Birthday matinee Monday. The seats are sold out. By selling out the house for two operas before Broadway had heard her voice, Miss Talley has set a record.

[Mr. Tryon's review of Miss Talley's debut will be found on the Arts page of today's Monitor.]

Influence of Music and Drama Argued by Musician and Actor

Women's Republican Club Hears Mrs. Fisher and Mr. Mowbray Tell How Arts Affect Public

Music as a force in public movements, and drama as a means of popularizing ideas and ideals, were considered by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at its meeting at 46 Beacon Street today under the auspices of the political department, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman.

Mrs. Bagley introduced Mrs. William Fisher as the new music chairman of the department who is to organize a chorus of members which it is expected will be used effectively in political campaigns as well as in the general work of the club. It is to take part in a large civic chorus festival in the spring.

Music is an indispensable factor in civic and political clubs, Mrs. Fisher said, for nothing is more inspiring or so well promotes unity. Therefore, she would be used in political campaigns, to rouse the people, draw them together and lead them onward.

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NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL OPENS WAY TO STABILIZE BUSINESS

President of Council Outlines Method of Spreading Business More Evenly Throughout Year, to Hotel and Railroad Men—Assures Aid

Full co-operation of the New England Council, an organization of business men which has already accomplished much in co-ordinating New England interests, was pledged in an effort to expand transportation and hotel patronage at a meeting at the Boston City Club today attended by representatives of railroads, hotels and related industries.

Particular attention will be given, it was decided to lengthening the resort season by having both plant and labor may receive more continuous employment, and thereby reduce costs, avoid uneconomic peaks and depressions and give greater stability to business.

In addressing the meeting, which was called under the auspices of the recreational committee of the New England Council, John S. Lawrence, president of the council, said:

Purpose of the Meeting
"You are called to meet here as representatives of hotel, transportation and public utility interests for the purpose of considering co-ordination of your efforts in the interests of New England and yourselves. It is for you to determine what methods you will adopt. The council offers you its heartiest assistance."

"It seems to the council that there are many contradictory statements made concerning the resorts of New England that tend to confuse the public and nullify the effort and expenditure made. This waste should be reduced."

"It seems as if while our guests are here, means might be found to acquaint them with New England products which would tend to accelerate the demand for New England goods of quality throughout the world."

"Co-operative publicity might be developed in the same manner that has proved successful in other sections of the United States, by the syndication of photographs, particularly of sports, and the joint use of moving-picture films."

"I am sure you will agree that transportation must be improved not only within but to New England. There is nothing more important as

an inducement to bring a man and his family to New England than the knowledge that they can come and go comfortably."

"You will, I trust, seek to arrange that the statements used in publicity are true, that courtesy and service shall always be given our guests. Welcome should prevail throughout New England. The best salesman-ship is not booming or merely directing attention to things, but service, that supports statements and makes the visitor feel like recommending New England to his friends at home."

Suggests Steps to Be Taken
"May I suggest that you organize yourselves and appoint committees that will get things done? We hope that your time will be spent effectively here today and that you will find it profitable to come together at frequent intervals."

Among those present were: George M. Houghdon, general passenger agent of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad; Arthur Staples, Lewiston, Me.; Frank G. Hall, president of the New England Hotel Association; H. I. Hindley, Rutland, Vt.; W. D. McVey, general passenger agent of the Rutland Railroad Company; H. S. Dowden, secretary of the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce; B. Campbell, vice-president in charge of traffic of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, representing also the New England Steamship Company; R. J. Bennett, assistant general manager of the Connecticut Company; H. C. Knight, New Haven, Conn.; T. F. Joyce and Walton O. Wright of the Boston & Maine Railroad; J. D. Tuttle, executive secretary of the New Hampshire State Publicity Bureau; Arthur P. Fairfield, Hanover, N. H.; Samuel T. Oldfield of the Eastern Steamship Company; H. M. Birrows, general passenger agent of the Boston & Albany Railroad; H. L. Harris, general passenger agent of the Maine Central Railroad; David Daly, Pawtucket, R. I., and Emile Coulon, president of the Massachusetts Hotel Association.

GASOLINE TAX BILL DISCUSSED

Measure Sponsored by Farm Organizations Opposed by State Officials

Representatives of farm organizations provided the backing for the bill of Langdon Prouty, Representative of Littleton to place an excise tax on gasoline, heard before the Committee on Taxation today.

"The man who uses the road a lot pays no more than the one who uses it a little," said Mr. Prouty. He declared that the sentiment of the people in his community had changed toward the proposition since the reduction in the present rate. He suggested that a tax of one cent a gallon would provide a more equitable basis of taxation than the present system.

Mr. Prouty also urged that the provision for a one-third or two-thirds reduction in the present registration fees. He said he would like to see the fee for cars under 30 horsepower set at a flat rate of \$5 and for over that at a rate of \$10.

He said that with the gasoline tax and figuring a reduction in the registration fees, the total tax on a car would be \$15,000,000, or a little more than the receipts for 1925 estimated under the present system of taxation.

Henry F. Lord of Brantree, representing the market gardeners' association composed of 400 members; Howard S. Russell, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation; John Chandler of Sterling, representing the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association, and E. C. Lord of Sterling, representing the Worcester County

U. S. RACQUETS SINGLES START

G. R. Fearing 3d, A. C. Cas-
sils, P. B. Wharton Win
in the Opening Round

Play in the United States racquets singles tournament started this morning on the courts of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club with George R. Fearing 34 of Boston, Paul B. Wharton of Boston, and A. C. Cassils of Montreal, winning in the first round.

Two matches were contested, the other going by default. Fearing defeated K. F. Gilmour of Montreal 15-6, 17-14, 18-14, and A. C. Cassils of Montreal won over Malcolm Bradlee of Boston, 9-15, 15-8, 12-15, 15-12. Wharton advanced to the sec-

Clarence C. Pell, New York, United States, British and Canadian champion is defending his United States title. The fortune of the draw has placed

S. G. Mortimer, Pell's most persistent challenger, in opposite halves, so that unless an upset occurs they will meet in the final round.

Added interest is attached to the tournament as no fewer than six Canadians are listed among the entrants. The summary:

UNITED STATES RACQUETS SINGLE GOLF TOURNAMENT Based on

George R. Fearing 3d, Boston, defeated K. F. Gilmour, Montreal, 15-6, **17-15**, 18-14.

Eveleth-Hibbing Defeat Winnipeg

CENTRAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For Agst Pts
Winnipeg	10	1	1	47-20 21
Wabigoon	7	2	1	35-17 16
Wadena	6	2	2	30-22 14
Wabigoon	5	3	2	28-22 12
Wadena	4	3	3	25-28 10
Wabigoon	3	4	3	22-28 8
Wadena	2	4	4	20-30 6
Wabigoon	1	5	4	18-30 4
Wadena	1	5	4	15-30 4
Wabigoon	0	6	4	12-30 0

Minneapolis.....	17	4	3	37	33	32
Eveleth-Hibbing.....	13	5	8	48	43	15
Duluth.....	10	7	9	43	34	
Winnipeg.....	8	5	11	38	45	5
St. Paul.....	11	4	13	53	48	0
Canadian Soo.....	3	3	16	39	73	-33

EVELETH, Minn., Feb. 18 (Special)
 —The Eveleth-Hibbing Rangers, playing their best game of the season.

The first score came from Lindsay of the Rangers who shot a goal unassisted in the second period. The second score was a combination between Johnson of the Rangers and Lorne

Armstrong, the latter scoring.

EVELETH	WINNIPEG
Galbraith, Johnson, lw....rw,	Murdock
DesJardien, Rodden, c.	
	c. Summers, Hughes
Hill, Lindsay, rw..lw,	O'Meara, Sheperd
Armstrong, ld.....rd,	Johannsen
Clark, rd.....ld,	Borland
Byrne, g.....g,	Gardner

Score—Eveleth-Hibbing 2 Winnipeg 0.

Goals—Lindsay, Armstrong for Rangers.
Referee—Mr. Grenner, Duluth.
Time—Three 20-minute periods.

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Stones Are Helpful

In the culture of plants, and especially of alpinæ, that want perpetual humidity of the atmosphere, the use of stones is of great importance. They are of great value to the gardener, as a preserver of health. Of course, the artistic question, the æsthetic one and the picturesque "coup d'œil" are of the greatest importance too. But they are of no use if the plants are grown in bad conditions and the stones are

Home Making

Conducted by
MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM
Chairman, Division of Home Making, Department of the American Home,
General Federation of Women's Clubs

A WEEK ago I said to myself: "I am going to take space in the Home-Making Column this month to do some talking on my own account. There is not so much as usual to quote from the different states." And, as if in answer to that thought, my mails in the last few days have brought more news and suggestions from all over the country than I have had for a long time. They are all so splendid that they cannot be held up until next month, so I will give just a brief outline of what I had in mind and let the news from the states enlarge on it.

I sometimes have a club president or chairman say to me: "The homes in our community are generally pretty good homes; we have not the problems that they have in many places, and there does not seem to be much we can do here in the department of the American Home." If, however, I am speaking before that club, and say that I am sure they have not the problems of outside attractions, or civic questions, or economic difficulties, so I will not touch on those questions, someone is sure to approach me after the meeting and say: "Those are just the things we wanted help about; they are our greatest problems."

There is no community so perfect in all its interests, and no home so satisfying in its artistic, literary and musical appreciation, or so inspiring in its spiritual life that it cannot receive some suggestions. The career of home making has never reached its peak of efficiency and idealism.

It would seem to be a good plan to look about carefully and try to decide upon the phase of home making which needs to be stressed in your town and to ask for suggestions from the teachers in your schools, who come into daily contact with the result of home training or the lack of it.

One subject that always applies to our department, although it may be taken up directly by some other department, is that of books in the home. If you can find from your newsdealer and librarian the books and magazines in most general use in the homes of your vicinity you may have the basis for a good club program.

The December, 1925, issues of the Wisconsin Club Woman reports the activities of the division of home making in that state during Children's Book Week, and says that these clubs are only a few of the many that observed the week. The suggestions may well be used by clubs at any time of the year. Most of the meetings of the Wisconsin clubs centered around the public libraries and many of the meetings were held in the hall of the library. Talks on such subjects as "Book Illustrations," "The Library as an Educational Factor in the Community," "What Are Your Children Reading?" and "Recent Children's Books" were given. Some of the entertainments given were by children from the schools portraying leading characters in well-known books, such as Rip Van Winkle, Betsy Ross, Raggedy Ann, The Old Fashioned Girl, The Scotch Twins, etc.

In one place the story of Parsifal, with music, was given. In one club the members responded to roll call by naming their favorite book when a child. The Menomonee club considered two phases of children's reading, which are important for all parents to think about: (1) The imperative necessity of placing right books in the home, enthusiastically and intelligently sponsored by the parents, and (2) the alarming menace of cheap, tawdry, and often vicious periodicals.

While we are on the subject of books some chairman may be interested in what is being done by the Department of the American Home in the Massachusetts Federation to acquaint the parents of the State with the best and newest books on home-making subjects. Mrs. Gladys Beckett Jones, who is chairman of the division of home-making, is sending, once a week, a list of three or four of the books to a leading Massachusetts paper for its library notes, which are read by all the librarians and many other people. This will be followed by an effort to have these books prominently displayed in the libraries of the State so that they may come to the attention of all. By the way, Mrs. Jones is having an interesting series of articles for home-makers in the Modern Priscilla and also in the House Beautiful.

Wisconsin women evidently have vision and the ability to make their visions become realities. At a recent convention in Green Bay, a Better Homes exhibition was staged by Mrs. S. J. Penner, chairman of the American Home Department. Through the courtesy of the Y. M. C. A. directors, six rooms in the new Y. M. C. A. building were placed at her disposal. Miss Elsie Longstreet, a delightful young French woman, who has been a student in some of the finest schools in the country, wrought magic in the bare rooms allotted to her. The model kitchen was in gray and blue with a breakfast table set for two. The dining-room contained three tables with simple, beautiful appointments showing the proper setting for the various courses of luncheon and dinner. The gracious hostess, Mrs. W. P. Wagner, was always sur-

rounded by a large group of eager, interested women as she explained the "whys and wherefores" of the tables.

The bedroom was furnished in early American style, the predominant color being a sunny yellow. The living room, simple and dignified, was presided over by Mrs. H. E. Dutton, who appeared in truth a hostess to the hundreds of women who visited her. In the studio Miss Longstreet held conferences, giving advice on wall papers, draperies, wood finishes and good and bad furniture. In this room Mrs. Ida Thomas taught literally hundreds to make braided and hooked rugs.

There were many other fine and practical exhibitions and demonstrations which we have not space to note but I am sure this is sufficient to make some other club or group of clubs wish to go and do likewise.

Mrs. Oscar A. A. Loggren, president of the Kansas Federation, had this to say in her address before the Eighth District convention recently: "We club women, irrespective of creed, party, and other prejudices, not merely as housekeepers, if you please, but as home makers, stand united to put into practical effect for God, for home, for country, the very tenets Jesus gave the world almost 2000 years ago. In proportion as space has been annihilated and the forces of nature overcome by the marvelous modern discoveries and inventions, woman's so-called sphere has expanded. No longer must she spend weary hours spinning and sewing; problems of broader interest and greater significance confront her on every hand. But always with the home as her guiding motive, she studies, investigates and weighs these influences which bear upon her domain."

From Topeka, Kan., comes a report of the opening of the clubhouse

of the Topeka Woman's Club. This new home of the club is called a "dream come true" and the following prayer is evidently the one used by Dr. Charles M. Sheldon at the time of the laying of the corner stone:

"Our Father, God, found wherever sought, we pray for blessing on all who have sacrificed and given their hearts' desire for the erection of this building. We pray for all who have dreamed and planned for it, and for the human hands that are now toiling to put it up. When it is finished and the doors are open, may all be welcomed in who need its ministrations. We pray that within its walls and under its roof there may be taught and believed the sacredness and beauty of home, the value of children and the dignity of labor, the majesty of the law, the endurance of virtue and the possibility of the brotherhood of man and a warless world. May nothing be done within it to detract from the dignity and power of the truth. May the little circle of land on which it stands be like the equator encircle the earth with ideals and bless our life with common good for all who live here. We ask it in the name of him who is the corner stone of our faith and the rock of our salvation."

The 1925-26 year book of the Minnesota State Federation has been received and the following quotation is taken from the annual report of Miss Julia Newton, chairman of the Department of the American Home in that State: "It is a great joy to be able to state that genuine interest has been evidenced on the part of many clubs and large numbers of club women. They seem to be beginning to realize that the study and practice of better homemaking underlies real development in all other club activities and is the biggest factor in working for a better America."

Since the last home-making article appeared I have had the pleasure of being the guest of honor at the opening of the new practice house of Simmons College. It was a delight to meet the bright, eager home makers of the future, and I know that the homes which will be established in the next decade are safer than homes have ever been, both as to their high ideals and their economic management. The pride of the girls who are managing this home for the first few months is to show their well-kept accounts and to explain how they are able, by very wise buying, to give well balanced, appetizing and withal attractive meals for the minimum of financial outlay. Also to explain what they are doing in testing electrical and mechanical devices for the housewife and the conclusions they are reaching as to the advantage or disadvantage of all these different appliances. The living room in this old house, which has been "re-done," is a model of beauty, simplicity and economy.

This is not too early to begin to talk about the plans for meetings and conferences at the coming biennial convention of the General Federation to be held at Atlantic City May 24-June 4, 1926. Since most of the hotel accommodations are on the American plan, luncheon conferences will be omitted, but each department will have a conference room for its use during the whole article work.

Anyone reading this article would like to make arrangements for meeting any of the chairmen connected with the Department of the American Home in our conference room, either to discuss questions about the work of the department or for any purpose connected with our part of the federation work I shall be most happy to assist in making such plans. This conference room is to be the scene of many interesting meetings and discussions. Next month I hope to be able to tell you the location of the room and the dates and subjects of some of the conferences.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Paula Breisacher, Zurich, Switzerland; Mr. William A. Edwards, Middleborough, England; E. B. Sawyer, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Jewel Bradford, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. E. Cuckrin, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Charles Junior was struggling with the definitions of a list of words as part of his school work. "Pa," he asked, "what is a fortification?"

"A large fort, my boy," unctuously replied Pa.

"Goody!" triumphantly exclaimed Charles. "That gives me another."

It developed that the other word was ratification.

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SUNSET STORIES

About Things When They Aren't

DOROTHY and Peter sat looking at each other solemnly while their mother read them a Sunset Story. Dorothy raised her eyebrows and looked at Peter. Then Peter raised his eyebrows and looked at Dorothy. Dorothy shrugged her shoulders. Then Peter shrugged his shoulders.

When their mother finished reading, Dorothy said: "Mother, there is something very important we wish to ask you about."

And Peter said: "Yes, Mother. We have wondered a lot about it. Why do the Sunset Stories so often tell about things when they aren't?"

"Yes, why do they talk about everything when it isn't?" echoed Dorothy.

Their mother looked from one to the other, puzzled.

"Snow and skating, for instance," said Dorothy.

"And birds building nests and people making gardens at the wrong time," added Peter.

"Right on the sixtiest, hottest day in January, when all our electric fans are running, they tell us to feed the birds, for their food is covered with snow," continued Dorothy.

"Even Snubs. In January he put in his diary that everything was covered with snow, and the Boss was feeding the birds. And again in February."

"Yes, Snubs wrote in his diary in January about pulling a little girl over the ice on skates," protested Peter.

Suddenly their mother began to laugh. She laughed so hard that it was some time before she could speak. At last she said: "Oh, I see what you mean. Those stories are written north of the Equator."

"The Equator! Everybody talks about the Equator and I don't know what it is yet," declared Dorothy.

"Well, that is news to me," exclaimed Dorothy.

"To me, too," said Peter. "So the Sunset Stories are really all right then—north of the Equator. And Snubs is not so stupid as he appeared. I am glad of that."

"I wish somebody would write some south-of-the-Equator stories," said Dorothy.

"And play a joke on the children north of the Equator the way those stories played a joke on us," suggested Peter.

So their mother helped them write a south-of-the-Equator story. It was about a little girl and boy, Dorothy and Peter, who on a piping hot day in February fed their pet kangaroo melon to cool it off.

"There, that will make those little north-of-the-Equator children wonder," laughed Dorothy.

"I should say it will," agreed Peter. "They will think it is about things when they aren't."

MR. ANDRUS PURPOSES GIFT OF MILLIONS

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—John E. Andrus of Yonkers, known as the "multi-millionaire strap-hanger," whose wealth has been estimated at \$100,000,000, has announced that he intends to bequeath 45 per cent of his entire fortune in the form of a trust fund for the endowment of an institution for the poor children of Westchester County. Mr. Andrus is head of the Arlington Chemical Company.

He plans to place this large sum, estimated now at perhaps close to \$50,000,000, in trust for the proposed institution, to which each year the income would be given.

SARDINIAN BANDITS ARRESTED

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Italy, Feb. 8 (AP)—The authorities have arrested 112 persons and seized 39 rifles in a series of raids against the mountain bandits of Sardinia.

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ARABS OBJECT TO FRENCH RULE

Syrian Issue Before Mandates Commission—Emir Demands Independence

By Wireless

ROME, Feb. 18.—The Permanent Mandates Commission yesterday held its second meeting when Count Robert de Caix, representative of the French Government, the mandatory power in Syria, began the examination of the French report. Count Robert gave information concerning the nationality of the population of Syria and Lebanon, the number of French officials employed, the administration and organization of justice, organic law under preparation, liberty of conscience, and so forth.

Emir Clekib Arslan who, on behalf of the Syrian people presented a petition to the Mandates Commission, received the foreign press representative and outlined the aspirations of the Arab population which demanded a full independence and which did not recognize the mandates.

According to the Emir, the Arabs are discontented at the French rule and are ready to revolt unless their independence is granted. The Arabs appeal to the League of Nations to appoint a commission of neutrals to inquire at close quarters the conditions in Syria, this being the only way to restore peace and prosperity.

ROME, Feb. 18 (AP)—The cross-examination of a great Colonial power in regard to its treatment of a weaker nationality took place here for what is believed to be the first time in history, when representatives of France appeared before the permanent mandates commission of the League of Nations to explain France's administration in Syria. The members of the commission while not losing their friendly attitude, asked numerous questions insistently and sharply.

Count de Caix vigorously denied the charge that France had usurped unauthorized powers, while members of the commission mercilessly went over the details. Other matters taken up were religious questions, in connection with which charges of offenses against Moslem customs were examined; provisions for refugees, concession contracts, and Syria's frontier with Turkey.

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Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

In Rural Czechoslovakia

MODERN inventions and usages, bred of luxury-loving centuries, have freed the modern architect from that slavery to nature which so fettered the development of his art in the bygone days of the cave man. No longer need he cramp his style in tribute to the wintry blast. He may conceive spacious halls, high ceilings, windows of all types and all sizes, for he knows that the rooms will be warm, and that even in midwinter the windows may be opened to the chill air. Thus assured he has raised his art literally to the skies, and where his ancient forbears dug their dwellings from the cliff, he rears a towering skyscraper, tall and fearless of the elements.

Yet, even in this age of architectural innovation, one may trace the evolution of the dwelling from its most humble origin in the peasant house. Relics still exist of that era when nature was architect. But what of the struggle which followed? How did man emerge from his cave and build himself a house? Need one seek for information in the archives of archaeology, or, in this strange world where the primitive still survives, may one find traces of our architectural past?

The answer may be discovered in many a quaint peasant village of the Old World, where men still stoop to enter the doors of their homes and bow the head at the threshold of an inner room.

From earliest beginnings material need has governed the type of building. Today, the need for air and light in streets as well as structures has caused, through the ingenious device of zoning, a new architectural development. Yet even in the governing structures had their roots in the ground, and from such time honored foundations still rise the sturdy peasant houses, compact, held close against attack of snow and ice.

Quite unknown to these little houses, so regular in their very irregularity, follow the dictates of nature. Just as a tree drops its leaves and exposes to winter but a fraction of its surface, so the peasant house bares to the weather the least possible surface, and draws far under the long steep roof the vulnerable walls and windows. While the overpowering roof space may meet and offset the onslaught of the wintry blast it has another function of equal importance to the village farmer. In its huge chamber, far greater than that of the living quarters, may be stored the hay and grain, while there, too, admitted by tiny holes cut in the gable under the roof hip, the doves may seek shelter.

Although primitive stoves have replaced the cave man's fire, the original heating system of the peasant house may be found in the stable, whose warmth, under the same roof, communicates itself to the living quarters.

A feeling for architectural design is an art refinement which, curiously enough, does not develop simultaneously with that more instinctive delight in textile decoration, so common to all peasant peoples. In the little villages of Czechoslovakia there is not a girl who has not created long before she has grown to womanhood designs more intricate, more brilliant than those which she produced under tutelage in highly civilized schools of industrial art. There is not a woman who fails in appreciation for balance, symmetry, and color contrast—all those subtleties of good design which persons more remote from peasant customs find it difficult to impart to their sophisticated youth. Native costumes are marvels of design, but the peasant women are not the village architects.

In the little towns, however, one may trace a certain architectural development. In the more primitive villages, the roof is so steep and so long that it almost reaches to the ground. There are few windows, and those few are placed with the sole purpose of protecting them from the weather. For it is winter that rules the destiny of the peasant house, and not its architect.

Slowly, however, the roof is ascending, the walls are upward, and light enters unimpeded by the great overhang of eaves. It is, perhaps, a gesture toward the civilization of the cities—the first dim appreciation of modern sanitation which, though alien to peasant habits, will some day consign to museums and to history the quaint irregularity, the warm mustiness of the old peasant home.

As an initial step toward sophistication, the ancient thatch is disappearing. Among the Slavs, in particular, wood has been a favorite building material, and traces of its application, fast diminishing, may still be found in remote villages. In many instances, the man who built with wood had a genuine feeling for the architectural possibilities of his medium, and erected a structure which, however crude, may lay claim to distinction as a pioneer in peasant architecture.

In the little towns of Czechoslovakia, particularly in Moravian territory, there linger reminders of that bygone age of wood; quaint buildings on the village square, with their wood arcades harboring market stalls and the colorful loudness of the farmer's fruit stand. Their gables are low and sweeping, and often dipped toward the front, while the distribution and tilt of the wood

creates a primitive design. As one looks upon these venerable relics, thought wanders back across the ocean to the traffic-congested streets of America. He recalls the modern architect's plea for street arcades as a means of reconciling the dual need for buildings and for sidewalks. Far away, in villages whose good people still cling to their gateposts at the advent of an automobile, persists the germ of that twentieth-century ideal!

If one has the patience to search among the oldest houses in a Czechoslovakian village, he may be rewarded by another significant echo of the past. Under the eaves, where the overhang of the roof has protected the wood from the weather, there yet may cling vestiges of one-time painted decoration.

The peasant houses have thus passed through an architectural cycle, beginning with bare necessities, developing to a degree of embellishment, if not of design, and sinking once more to the level of material needs before the inevitable penetration of modern ways shall banish them altogether from the world of useful things.

Although the brilliance of the painted design has vanished to great extent, many a small village is gay with color. Blue—the best loved pigment of Moravia—creeps about the windows, the round dove cots, the little gable niches where rests a pious statuette.

Nationalism is playing a prime part today in the decoration of the more sophisticated village houses. Over many doors may be found sculptured in stucco cement relief busts of Masaryk; nor is Masaryk often dissociated from that other savior of Czechoslovakian autonomy, Woodrow Wilson. At times this zest for history extends to backwoods; Hradecny, the citadel of Prague, lends atmosphere to the beloved leader of Czechoslovakia; the Statue of Liberty to Wilson. And when, from that very doorway, there emerges the blaze of color glory which is a Moravian national costume—the story is complete, from



Peasant House in Frenstat, Moravia

Indiana Architects

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence)—The annual exhibition of the work of Indiana architects has opened in the galleries of the John Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis. Two galleries are devoted to the display of work executed in the last year. Bass-Knowlton & Co., architects, Indianapolis, have received the gold medal award from the Indiana Society for this year for the best building erected during the past year, the residence of C. B. Somers of Indianapolis. It is of stone with unique building levels, with a delightful setting and exquisitely furnished.

Honorable mention was given to Frederick Wallick, architect, Indianapolis, and to Harrison & Tuck, also of Indianapolis. Pierre & Wright, architects, Indianapolis, were awarded the honor certificate because of the best exhibit. They offered many renderings in color of buildings and a few public buildings. Special mention was given to D. B. Johnston, landscape architect, of Richmond, Ind.

The exhibition gives a bird's-eye view of the physical growth of the various cities of Indiana, particularly of Indianapolis, which naturally furnishes the largest number of single entries. Newly made plans for the \$10,000,000 Indianapolis War Memorial Plaza are also shown in this exhibition, together with the Harding Memorial, also the Roosevelt Memorial, both of which will be erected in Washington, D. C. Among the interesting exhibits is that of Guy Mahurin of Fort Wayne, Walter Scholer of Lafayette and Johnson, Miller, Miller & Yeager of Terre Haute.

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Alice Terry and Antonio Moreno in "Mare Nostrum"

Rex Ingram's "Mare Nostrum"

remote centuries to the present time. For the peasants of Czechoslovakia have clung to the customs and traditions of their forbears, and their land of today, with its autonomy by European powers, is the land of yesterday, where the peasant villages men, women and children live as they lived in the long ago, and dress in the selfsame grandeur which lent pride of country to the pioneers of their line.

By RALPH FLINT

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence)—"Mare Nostrum," a motion picture adapted by Willis Goldbeck from the novel by Blasco Ibañez, directed by Rex Ingram for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

After long months of active work on the Ibañez film, up and down the northern shores of the Mediterranean and up upon its deep blue waters, Mr. Ingram has finally assembled the various reels of his last picture and shipped the finished product to America for a world premier. Before an enthusiastic audience, "Mare Nostrum" ran its first course last evening, and proved itself an absorbing and beautifully made film. All that has come to be expected of Mr. Ingram's pictures is found here. If "Mare Nostrum" as a story does not rise to any gripping pitch, the fault is plainly not his; for even if he had heightened the dramatic theme of the sea, which—as it may or may not exist in the book—this tale of the Spanish sea captain and the beautiful Austrian Lorelei has few elements of wide appeal. But whichever way one may choose to look upon the story, the translation into screen terms is a noteworthy achievement.

Mr. Ingram cares deeply for pictorial beauty, and he spares no pains in bringing to the screen the finest photographic impressions of which he is capable. Each "shot" has the sense of being studied from every number of angles, of being worked out as the painter might evolve his patterns according to his highest understanding of design and composition.

Mr. Ingram's film gives a curious calm and dignity to the whole work, and establishes a certain measured cadence that is most impressive. In fact, with this young and highly gifted director, motion picturing is a decidedly serious affair, so much so that even wholly logical bits of broadly humorous business come with a marked irrelevancy. There is small room for Mr. Ingram's canvas for such sudden accents.

"Mare Nostrum" is a tragic tale of the sea, with its principal scenes laid in the ports of Barcelona, Marseilles, and Naples during the perilous days of the Great War. A wealth of natural beauty both by land and by sea is unfolded reel by reel, and that in itself under Mr. Ingram's guidance, is enough to make the film outstanding. He keeps the constant sense of the restless, ever moving water before the spectator, sometimes by using shifting watery backgrounds for his maritime sections. Thus he sustains the mood of the story, and one feels the tremendous pull of "Our

"The Auction Block"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Capitol Theater, "The Auction Block," a motion picture adapted by Frederic and Fanny Hatton from the novel by Rex Beach, directed by Hobart Henley for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Mr. Henley's latest production for Metro comes easily to the screen, is often freshly filmed and to the point, and yet fails to sustain its elements of human interest long enough to create any particular degree of suspense or of continuity. The story, being the light and patchwork thing it is, depends mostly on deft characterization for its vitality, and at the hands of Eleanor Boardman receives its due share. Her sincerity and charm of manner shine with a clear flame in this picture, clearer perhaps than in many of her more pretentious parts. Charles Ray, a lot of excellent miming, but he tends to be overbusy about his stage business, and so weakens the effect of his often clever work. The camera end of things is attractively managed, and Mr. Henley's direction shows a practiced hand. But for a momentary glimpse of a painted garden backdrop with suspicious moon, the settings have been well seen to. Sally O'Neill, Ernest Gillen, David Torrence, James Corrigan, Forest Seabury, and Ned Sparks are in the cast.

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Miss Talley's Operatic Debut

By WINTHROP TRYON

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—LAUGHING notes, like the calls of young folks heard across a field at evening, when the winds have dropped, and like the tones of a dance-fiddle heard at a distance from the hall, when the frolic is at its height—these are Marion Talley's best. Notes of a remote gaiety, and of an objective, vicarious merriment are they, rather than those that carry listeners into the midst of the fun and make them actual sharers in the hilarity. Notes are they, though, and for all their reluctance and unobtrusiveness, banish the scowl from the tragic mask of grand opera and send the sighs and sobs of the old style singing into limbo.

That is the simple secret of Miss Talley, the American soprano, who made her debut at the Metropolitan Opera House in "Rigoletto" this evening, after the most remarkable campaign of music publicity perhaps that has been engineered since the days of P. T. Barnum and Jenny Lind. With her coming upon the lyric stage, melancholy departs. Surely the unimaginable thing justifies some of the fuss. Opera has refused to improve itself from the inside. Very well, let it be rehabilitated from the outside. If it will not express modern feeling of its own accord, let it be compelled to do so, even in spite of itself. If it will not yield to the interpreter, let its hitherto be contented into pleasantness by a girl from the prairie.

It might be supposed that if Miss

Talley puts on so bright a face she must miss the sentimentalism of a character like Gilda. Not at all. The love scene of Act II, as she played it tonight with Mr. Lauri-Volpi, was the most charming and romantic episode possible. Indeed, she made the heroine an extraordinarily truthful figure all through this act. She was not a prima donna presenting a Verdi rôle according to tradition. She was Rigoletto's daughter.

To speak of her on technical grounds, Miss Talley again reaches expectation. She had to prove a good singer, in view of all that was said of her, just as Jenny Lind had to. And she did so prove. Her voice is rich and limpid, her intonation is true, barring a slight tendency to get above the pitch of the orchestra, and her execution is facile. She has an astonishingly smooth legato and a brilliant, not too incisive, staccato. Her registers are well equalized, and her high notes have the same timbre as her low. Certain decorative devices, of which the trill is perhaps one, she has yet to acquire. In the matter of scale, she seems to go according to the violin, which can sound any note, or fractional note of its range, at the will of the performer, rather than according to the piano, which must confine itself to a scheme of precisely divided semitones.

Possibly emotion and mechanism belong together. Had Miss Talley, in the course of her training, given up laughter, she might have arrived tonight with a perfect mastery of coloratura. In that event, the train might have brought just as many friends from Kansas City, and the entrance to the opera house might have been crowded with just as many disappointed applicants for admission. But the debut could not have been so great a triumph, either for the singer or for the modern mood.

Miss Talley's colleagues in the performance included Miss Alcock and Messrs. De Luca, Mardones and Ananian. The conductor was Mr. Serafin.

At the Minneapolis

Institute of Arts

MINNEAPOLIS (Special Correspondence)—The Minneapolis Institute of Arts has made an important purchase and an important loan. The purchase is a Greek lion over four feet in length and standing two and a half feet high, which is carved in the golden grained marble quarried from Mount Pentellicus under 420 B. C. Critics have compared it to the lion in the British Museum attributed to Scopas and have placed its date as about 350 B. C. The loan is from the private collection of Herschel V. Jones of this city, numbering 20 prints by Schongauer, 23 by Durer and 22 by Lucas van Leyden. In addition to unusual examples of work by Jacopo da Bassano, Michael Wolgemut, Holbein, Hans Baldung Grien, Hirschvogel and other figures in the history of early engraving.

To mark the acquisition of the lion, the institute has arranged also a loan exhibition of classical sculptures, numbering 25 pieces of which about half seem to be of museum importance. A complete stela of the third century B. C., a mosaic from Carthage, an archaic Hercules,

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Mischa Elman String Quartet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Cadenzas for the viola, of all things in music, should be the last to call for remark; but a couple of them in a Brahms chamber music work must be considered nothing short of exciting, as they were played at the second concert of the Mischa Elman String Quartet in Aeolian Hall tonight. Two short, descending scale passages in the agitato of the Quartet in B flat major, op. 67—not two, either, but the same one occurring twice—may fairly be accounted startling, as sounded under the hands of the Elman Quartet viola player, Louis Bailly.

A brilliant organization is that which Mr. Elman heads, while it retains its present membership: Messrs. Elman, Bachmann, Bailly, and Britt. What it will be the moment the personnel changes, nobody can say. The test of a chamber music group is not the renown of its name but in the quality of its playing; and on the slightest imaginable matters, such as viola cadenzas, that quality depends. People who hear the Brahms Quartet in B flat major, formed by the four artists who appeared at Aeolian Hall this evening will have one of the most exalted musical experiences possible to enjoy in the present American musical season.

Not that the effect can be attributed, in fairness, more than one-fourth part to Mr. Bailly. The first violinist, Mr. Elman, is developing into a great master of quartet interpretation. He has outgrown Elman, the soloist; and happily, Elman, pupil of Auer, profound in Brahms, he is witty in Mozart and elegant in Mendelssohn. As for the violoncellist, Horace Britt, he possesses precisely the right individuality to stand both as emphasis and as foil to Elman. A great executant, too, he was a delight every moment on this occasion, whether conversing with the viola in the canzonetta of Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat major, op. 12, or supporting the three instruments of higher voice in the cadente of Brahms's work, or marking the rhythm in the minuet of Mozart's Quartet in C major (K.465).

W. P. T.

Topeka Exhibitors

At the Mulvane Art Museum during February, are shown landscapes by Maurice Braun, painted in California and Connecticut. Mr. Braun is happy in his use of color and in the combined naturalness and pattern-making forms of his composition. There is pleasing variety in his treatment of trees as the changing seasons affect them. Another gallery is devoted to the work of the art students of Washburn College, under the guidance of Miss V. Helen Anderson. The oil studies and charcoal drawings make a creditable showing.

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Deprecating the Cult of the Imperfect

"MR. MAX BEERBOHM," says the English essayist, Robert Lynd, "generally leaves us with the impression that he has written something perfect. He is, indeed, one of those writers to whom perfection is all-important, not only on account of their method, but on account of their subject matter." The implications of this remark are numerous and interesting. It suggests that there are some writers to whom perfection is not all-important, writers who do not strive to give their work the final touch, costing more labor than all the rest put together, which seems to carry it to the limits of human power. One asks himself inevitably, as he reads Mr. Lynd's remark, whether such writers exist—among those, that is, to whose theories of their art we need pay any attention—and whether by any chance they are right in ignoring perfection and all the labor it entails.

From the time of the ancient Greek rhetoricians down to the time of Alexander Pope and beyond, perfection of workmanship was certainly the ideal, although very seldom, of course, the achievement of literary artists. Every writer strove to make his oration, his epic, his ballad, or what not, as fine—and that is to say as finished—as his human powers would permit, leaving no trace of haste or carelessness anywhere. One can consider, for example, the great poem of Virgil in which the modern reader at least can discover hardly a suggestion of shortcoming, unless it be here and there in an unexpected line; yet we are told that Virgil himself wished the whole poem to be destroyed because he was not given time to finish it to his satisfaction. Does not this seem the normal attitude of the artist in all times? In Boileau's "Art of Poetry" and Pope's "Essay on Criticism" we find the same assumption that the artist will always wish to perfect his production, sparing no time or patience in the effort. What else is meant by Coleridge's famous, albeit somewhat dubious, definition of poetry—"the best words in the best order"? No man, we say, be his "inspiration" what it may, ever links those two exigent superlatives together in one feat of genius by simply slapping down whatever words may come in a spurt of improvisation.

Coming closer still, we may find a passage in James Russell Lowell which sums up the whole argument for those who believe that perfection must be the artist's ideal: "It remains as true as ever that only those things have been said finally which have been said perfectly. . . . Let a man be ever so rich in thought, if he is clumsy in the expression of it, his sinking, like that of an old Spanish treasure ship, will be hastened by the very weight of his bullion, and perhaps, after the lapse of a century, some lucky diver fishes up his ingots and makes a fortune out of him."

There, beyond question, is the orthodox doctrine, held unquestioningly during all the past of criticism and accepted today by nearly all readers. It is easy to discover, how-

ever, many evidences of a turn away from this doctrine. The first is the chance remark of Mr. Lynd which I have chosen for a text. In contemporary poetry, for example, you will find a hundred versifiers who turn out quite unobtrusively rhythmical, cacophonous, unscannable verses—I am not now thinking of free verse, which is a different matter—that even the most minor of poets thirty years ago would never have allowed to see the light. You do not understand how these verses could get quite so irregular and halting unless they were made so by deliberate effort. It is as though their makers had written them early well to begin with and had then set to work to roughen and blur their lines. In the matter of sonnets, to take a clear example, we no longer ask for even a passing obedience to the rules of Petrarch or even to the far easier rules of the Shakespearean form, but must be thankful if the would-be stanza total fourteen lines instead of fifteen or thirteen as it has been known to do. You ask why it is that writers will choose this strictest of literary forms if they do not wish to abide by its rules, and the answer is, apparently, that they choose it precisely because their use of it shows more clearly than anything else could their indifference to form. And what you see in contemporary verse you may see just as clearly in contemporary painting, much of which is done with a crudity due less to ignorance than to affectation; or you may hear it equally in contemporary music, in which the composer's effort often seems to be to change his rhythm and signature as frequently as possible and to crowd in the largest possible number of screaming discords. Quite evidently, we have here a broad and sweeping tendency of our time which, whether we like it or not, we cannot afford to ignore.

If one wishes to be fair to this tendency in modern art he will find in it a good deal to think that cannot be condemned out of hand. Undertaking the defense of it for the moment, I can say that it secures better than the older type of work the effect of "reserve power"—and how important this is every one who has seen a good acrobatic performance must understand. The strong man who lifts a thousand pounds must do it nonchalantly and with a smile that seems to say he could lift two thousand quite as well if he wishes, or else we think to ourselves that a thousand pounds is not so much after all for a man to lift who makes his living by doing nothing else. Nothing is ever done well unless it seems, at least, to be done easily, for wherever any feat is too obviously carried to the edge of human powers, so that the imagination is left no hinterland in which to work, the observer is more depressed by the sense of limitation than he is "aroused, freed, dilated" by a sense of triumphant accomplishment.

Now let us follow this thought one step further. The ancient Greeks, together with all who have learned of them, took a positive aesthetic delight in the sense and suggestion of limitation. Not in a sardonic or misanthropic way at all, but finding in it a trembling pathos and a profound moral suggestion, they loved to see human powers reach out to their utmost, to that boundary which is after all very near at hand where something says to us, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." But we are profoundly different people, protesters against boundaries, lovers of blue distance and of the far horizon line which advances forever before us as we move. Accordingly we ask of our artists that they express not limitation but energy, leaving vast stretches for it to work in. We prize spontaneity above patience, and insist above all that they express what we love to collaborate with the artist, and so we do not ask him to finish his productions, as the Greeks insisted that their artists should always do, but that he leave as much as possible for the imagination of the beholder to do for itself.

These are some of the reasons, unless I am mistaken, why the painting of recent years has shown such clear predominance of the sketch, the ébauche, the "impression," with wavering outlines and hazy distances in which the spectator may willingly lose himself. These considerations help, at least, to explain our music, in which the hard and clear intellectual content of earlier composition is minimized to make room for the drift of emotion. They throw some light, also, upon the haphazard technique of our poets who strive constantly for effects not of final definition but of spontaneous improvisation. The tendency of the time may be studied to best advantage, perhaps, in the sculpture of Rodin, where almost always you see energy conquering form, pushing forward in a frenzy of triumphant power like a giant wave that can stay to figure nothing suggesting all things and defining little.

Yes, Rodin is the best example, the most modern of the moderns. He tells us more clearly, perhaps, than any other artist—whether in stone or tone, in color or words—what sort of people we moderns are. In his works you may see to the full the charm of imperfection, the beauty of the fragment. Consider any one of his marbles slung by a chain almost as Greek statue and you will get some notion of what is happening to us.

I find that I have waded rather farther than I had intended into the deep waters of criticism. Now it is the duty of a critic to merely state the facts but to "evaluate" them, and although this duty is usually shunned nowadays, I will not truncate these remarks by avoiding an expression of my own opinion. I hold—with the Greeks and with Pope, with Tennyson, who was the last great English poet to strive for perfection of workmanship, and with Sir William Watson, who has continued all his years against the current tendency in literature—that every artist's duty is always to do the best he can, to lift his technical powers, if possible, to the level of his thought or artistic purpose. No artist, it seems to me, should ever deliberately work for imperfection. He need not, for human nature will attend to that. Even Michael Angelo was a human being.

Sunrise in an Australian Desert

A thousand miles to the westward, into the unknown north beyond any bounds yet placed by the white man, stretches this vast, silent, mysterious emptiness, this void of space itself, over which the earliest hint of another day is now stealing. It is the desert indeed, flat as the sea, less bare than Sahara, yet devoid everywhere of water or succulence, shunned of man or beast. Only the single railway track, along which men hasten on their contrivances of steel, reminds that the desert has ever known human occupancy. All else is emptiness and silence, a forgotten land since first the sea abandoned its ancient bed.



Returning From the Market. From a Painting by Rudolf Bonnet

Frosty Morning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The air is stinging cold;
From out the chimney curls the smoke,
Gray-white and soft, uprising straight
Into the lakes of misty blue.

Afar a whistle sounds:
A rumbling of the morning train
That rounds the curve with gleams of light
And passes swiftly with a roar.

The frost is white and thick;
It covers roofs and walks and grass;
It glitters on the cottonwoods;
And sparkles spangling in the air.

A horse spangles his stall;
With head erect he circles far
Around the yard and down the road,
His nostrils shooting streams of white.

He stops; surveys the world;
His neigh triumphant ringing loud;
A vision of the fields and skies
Within the mirrors of his eyes.

R. W. Van Liew.

Art in a Bog Cabin

Pat O'Flaherty and his wife and seven "children" lived in a mud cabin in the very center of a large bog in Connemara, three miles from the nearest village. The bog was a very pleasant place in summer, but at other times when the "boreen" that ran through it was covered with snow, or was inches deep in mud, the O'Flahertys were often out for weeks from any communication with their neighbors except in the case of Pat, who waded to his work every day, bringing back, when necessary, their stock of provisions. The oldest child, Eily, was now eleven, and the question of education was becoming serious, for her parents were ambitious for her and their other clever "children." They knew nothing beyond "the three R's" themselves. Their earnest desire was to save enough to buy an "ass" and cart, in which they could send the six eldest to school every day, but they feared it would be years before they could accomplish this, and in the meantime the children were running wild. But with the simple faith of the Irish peasantry, they placed the matter in God's hands.

"Mammy, Mammy," cried little Nora one autumn day, "sure, and here does be his honor himself riding the boreen, and Pete does be after running for to hold his horse for him, for it's off he'll have to get in a minute."

Biddy glanced distractedly at her ragged and rather grimy flock. "Of wid yez all, and wash yezselves at once at the well," she cried. "Thanks be I do have a griddle cake just baked!"

"The Squire," who took a great interest in all his tenants, was soon smiling Biddy warmly by the hand, and asking for the "children," who

spread itself over all things, illuminating the boundless plain as the first gleam of daybreak glides the sea. Throughout the night the far-reaching train has hastened tirelessly on, and the keen eyes of its pilots and guardians have seen the deep-glowing stars of the desert fade one by one, while the travelers across a continent have slept without apprehension. It was scarce more than yesterday that the desert's silence, of more centuries than human computation ever encompass, was first broken by the encroachment of men with their insatiable craving for the unknown, followed always by this thing of steel and fire. Through the night it has thrown its red glare

against the desert sky; and now as morning breaks it seems a strange and unexpected intruder upon the great silence of a land of nothingness. The eyes of the waking passengers, as they peer from the windows of their comfortable compartments, regard only that which lay before them as the day closed last night, the great desert and no more. They have traversed three hundred miles of it during the placid night. But the glory of the sunrise transforms the vast plain into radiance, makes of the morning a thing of brightness and good cheer, and gives them, in a memory of daybreak in the Australian desert, another gem for the treasure chest.

There never can be, and never will be, an equality from the material standpoint; and the more we strive for it along this line, the farther are we liable to be removed from its attainment. These words of Jesus point the way and guide our footsteps toward the road on which equality may be found: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness." As we faithfully follow this injunction, we shall find all the needed things for human existence manifested—"and all these things shall be added unto you."

The idea of equality is learned through the spiritual teachings of the Bible, and especially through the words and works of the Master. Equality never makes use of the question, Who is the greatest?—never seeks place or power. It goes to God, not to mankind, for approval. Equality never grumbles. Understanding the illness of God, it recognizes His authority over all evil. In its finality, it embraces all other ideas in the one consciousness of good, wherein the great I AM is God. It is exalted through humility—"I can of mine own self do nothing." It proves itself through compassion, seeking its own in the good of another. It preaches the gospel by practicing the truth.

The service which leads into an understanding of equality does not seek to limit its activity to the performance of some allotted work or profession; it gives service, and plenty of it, every moment of every day, everywhere, in every way. The new warfare which is revolutionizing the world is that which is being conducted through explanatory words and conduct, with a view to bringing about spiritual understanding. Thus it is seen that true service operates through love, and not through force: "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts."

LIKE many artists who feel more at home in the warm atmosphere of southern skies, Rudolf Bonnet, a young Dutch painter, has found Italy more congenial than the colder northern regions of his birth. A recent exhibition of his pictures shown by A. Mak, the art dealer in Amsterdam, gave some striking examples of the ingenious sincerity, the clear-cut features and the child-like simplicity of the peasants among whom the painter lived. The natural grace of these peasants, the slanting character of their carriage, their deep-set, wide, wondering eyes, their firmly fashioned features, harmonize well with the atmosphere of delicate dignity and buoyant brightness which pervades Bonnet's work. His style is broad and free, rough and well defined, and with an easy sense of design. His work possesses a fineness of feeling that is well expressed in his simple, direct draughtsmanship.

A Letter From Plato

(B. C. 366)
Plato to Dionysius, Tyrant of Syracuse, Prosperity.
Be this my introduction and at the same time a token for you that the letter is from me. Once when you were entertaining the young men of Locri, you occupied a couch a good way from mine. You then rose and came to me with words of greeting that were excellent. I thought so at least and my neighbor at table too, who thereupon—he was one of the cultured circle—put the question: "I suppose, Dionysius, Plato is a great help to you in your studies?" You replied: "In much else too, for from the moment that I sent for him, the very fact that I had so sent was at once helpful to me." Here then is something that we must keep alive. We must see to it that we continue to be more and more helpful to each other. So I am doing my part now to effect this by sending you herewith some Pythagorean treatises and some classifications. . . .

Being Unmistakable

As if to be unmistakable were necessarily to be popular! As if the effort to be unmistakable were not the very secret of style! As if it were not precisely because the true writer insists that his reader shall feel exactly what he intends him to feel, instead of what the reader would like to feel, that he sometimes has such difficulty in getting a hearing! People do not like to be disturbed. Literature exists in order to disturb them. A writer may disturb them by forcing them to think thoughts and feel emotions which they find they really wanted to think and feel. Then, like Dickens, he may be great and popular at once. Another writer may compel them to think and feel things which they do not want to think and feel. He is likely to be a great writer long before he is a popular one, like Thomas Hardy. But if he is unmistakable, his day of popularity will come. It is the unmistakability that matters. In the long run we all accept what we cannot refuse.—J. Middleton Murry, in "Pencilings."

Equality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS not the doing of the same work that makes men equal; nor can equality be brought about by an equal division of material wealth, or by eating at the same board. Equality is a thing of Spirit, and it can be measured only by individual service for the good of all to the glory of God. It can never be judged by the work we do, but by the way we do it. Thus equality is found in a dignified appreciation and application of true service. It never seeks for itself. It serves God in the interests of men; it serves men in the interests of God. By its fruits it is to be judged.

There never can be, and never will be, an equality from the material standpoint; and the more we strive for it along this line, the farther are we liable to be removed from its attainment. These words of Jesus point the way and guide our footsteps toward the road on which equality may be found: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness." As we faithfully follow this injunction, we shall find all the needed things for human existence manifested—"and all these things shall be added unto you."

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Wisdom

The cynics say that every rose is guarded by a thorn which grows to spoil our posies:
But I no pleasure therefore lack;
I keep my hands behind my back
When smelling roses.

—Ellen T. Fowler.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Penny Wise

BY EMILIE BLACKMORE STRAPP

Synopsis
Judge Wiseman and his young daughter, Penelope, lived in the middle west. Margaret, a faithful Scotchwoman, being their housekeeper. The judge suddenly awakened to the fact that Penelope, then a freshman in high school, was growing up faster than he wished. He felt that perhaps the time had come when it would be better for her to go away to school, and decided to send her to Brooks Manor, where her mother had been before her. Penelope finds that her roommate is Virginia Lee, and is introduced to her house-mother, Miss Andrews. She learns that the school motto is "Live to the Truth." Merry Polly Gray adopts Penelope as her new girl, and at "the baby party" causes much merriment as colored mummy to "baby" Penelope. As is customary, the Brooks girls visit Hope Farm, a near-by orphanage, where they each adopt an orphan for the school year. Mary, a thin, homely little girl, is chosen by Penelope and rejoices that she is to have a whole Brooks all to herself. Sometimes there are not enough girls to go around.

Chapter VII

An Unwelcome Secret

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Judge Wiseman's official life completely absorbed him during the day, he found ample time to miss Penelope. Particularly was this true at night. He had been so accustomed to devoting his evenings to her, that now, with her absence, they seemed long and dull. While he did not ask for more than one letter a week, he never was surprised when he received little extra notes from her, telling of happy days at school with her new friends, particularly Polly.

When over a week had passed in November, he decided to take a brief vacation and go to New York, thus giving himself an opportunity to visit Brooks Manor. That evening, as Margaret was serving his dinner, he remarked: "By the way, Margaret, where is my bag? I am going East at midnight."

"Are you thinking of seeing Miss Penny?"
"Now, how did you guess? I wouldn't be surprised if my little girl will be so glad to see me as I am to see her."
"I believe it, Judge. If you find she's homesick, you'd better bundle her up and bring her home. I miss the child. The house seems so much bigger. That's what she was always saying when you were away. When do you suppose you'll get back with her? I must have her room in order."

Margaret was all eagerness, and Judge Wiseman laughed as he rose from the table. "Really, Margaret, I do not expect to find any lack of courage in my little Penny Wise." He spoke with affectionate pride.

"I'll have everything fixed up in one day. She will want to come home with you. And please tell her, Judge, that Fannie will be likin' to see her soon. She knows I will."

Margaret's Preparations

On the following day, while Judge Wiseman was speeding eastward, Margaret spent her time putting things in order, hoping and longing for the young girl's return. She was in Penelope's room most of the day, where she lingered lovingly over every detail. "If she's tired of that stylish school, then she'll be glad to see her old slippers and red kimono. She always liked to wear them before she went to school. I'll get them out and take care of them. With this thought, Margaret went to the third floor for the box she had so carefully packed earlier in the fall.

In the closet adjoining the store-room were treasured all of Penelope's playthings, just as she had put them aside year after year as she outgrew them. Margaret opened the door and peered in tenderly. "Dear me! There are all the dishes and her dolls' cribs and carriages! And here are the A, B, C, blocks! How hard she tried to learn her letters to please the Judge. He seemed no more than a boy himself in those days. That was before he was a Judge."

Margaret, reminiscing aloud, lifted from a crib one of Penelope's most cherished dolls. "If here isn't old Victoria! My, oh my, how the child did love you long ago! And when at last she brought you also up to the closet and tucked you away in the crib, she told me she was going to keep you forever, for you had always been such a comfort."

She carried the doll to the light and looked at the clothes now growing yellow, and in fact she could see the little mother dressing and undressing it. No matter how many more expensive ones were given Penelope, none ever took Victoria's place in her affections.

A Great Idea

Suddenly Margaret's eyes brightened. "I'll do it! I'll do it! If Victoria could make the lamb happy so long ago, why shouldn't she be a comfort now when Miss Penny comes home to old Margie? So, Victoria, I'll wash your dress and comb your hair and spruce you up. Then I'll put you on a chair right by her bed and she'll see you the first thing when she comes into the room. Whatever you once did to cheer her, see that you do it again and then maybe she will never want to go back to school. That's what I am hoping!"

Clutching the old red kimono in one hand and the slippers and doll in the other, Margaret hastened downstairs. She believed firmly that she had captured a treasure from childhood to please her young mistress, whom she had served so long and faithfully. It seemed to Margaret that her heart was singing all the while with the thought that in a few days they might possibly be home.

When there was absolutely nothing more that she could think of to do in Penelope's room or to Victoria, she concluded it would be a shame for the cookie jar to be empty, so she hurried down to the kitchen.

and about which she could not speak to anyone else. That was the reason her home letter had been late. She had never had a secret from her father, and now she found herself guarding an unwelcome one that was not really her own.

Penelope and Virginia

For reasons she kept to herself, Penelope had not been happy with Virginia as her roommate. She constantly sought the company of Polly, and yet she made no complaint of Virginia to anyone. Polly had grown very fond of Penny, and admired her school loyalty that would not permit her to criticize the roommate who had been assigned to her. At the same time, she was positive there was something wrong.

"What's troubling you?" she finally asked one evening.
"I do not want to say anything even to you, Polly, for it may all be a mistake. One thing I am wishing, and that is to go to splendid work at Brooks. I can't bear to disappoint father, for he always expects the very best of me. If he had a lot of children perhaps he wouldn't hope for so much of them all, but with just one—he probably would like to have her a genius."

On the way to their own rooms, the girls passed Miss Harder's study. Her door was open and she was alone. "Come in, girls, for a few minutes," she said. Her quick eyes detected the troubled look on Polly's face.

"You have had a happy day?" she questioned.
"Yes, only Penny is wishing she were a genius, so she could do wonderful work in school to please her father."

Miss Harder's eyes sought those of Penelope. "You have done very good work, Penelope, and I expect to tell your father so. I am sure that Polly, at least, knows how many other things I regard equally as important as good scholarship. It takes them all to make my perfect Brooks girl." That night, when Virginia was sound asleep, and under cover of the darkness, Penny slipped out of her own bed and over to the desk on which her father's picture stood. She kissed the photograph and whispered: "Oh, Dad, I wish you were here. You do know that I mean to do what is right, but it would be dreadful to make a mistake about this. I just couldn't bear it." She tipped softly back to bed, taking the photograph with her. "I'll put it under my pillow where my hand is." This little childish act soothed her, and in a few minutes she was fast asleep.

(To be continued.)

Everyday Wonders

How a Candle Burns

MOST people get the impression, from watching a candle burn, that the flame consumes the wax. But, as a matter of fact, the flame feeds upon the wax itself, or the paraffin, so that in a very good candle there will be no wax to run over and run down the sides in melted streams, to gather in an unsightly mass at the bottom. When a candle is first lighted, the wick is white and clean, and after that the wick will be black and greasy. If you watch the candle closely, you will see that when it is first lighted the heat of the flame from the wick melts the paraffin, and as the paraffin melts it forms a tiny bowl around the wick. In this bowl a small pool of melted paraffin accumulates, and as the flame burns, this melted paraffin is drawn up into the wick toward the flame. Nearing the flame, this melted wax passes into a vapor, or gaseous state. As a vapor, the paraffin is said to be combustible, and burns with the flame that seems to be coming from the candle wick.

Really, the wick acts as a center for the flame, and is so placed that at the time it melts the paraffin, it draws it up, and vaporizes it for burning. But, of course, the wick burns slowly, too, which explains its black color—for all ashes of wood, paper, and similar things are black when they are only partly burned. If the wick burns faster than the supply of paraffin, some of it must run over and make those queer bumps and knobs of melted paraffin that are so annoying. Thus, if the candle is a candle is truly a miniature lamp, for it has its bowl of "oil" (the melted paraffin) and its wick. The wick in a kerosene lamp acts precisely as our candle wick, for it sucks up the oil from the reservoir underneath and brings it to the flame for burning.

Jim and His Mate

A True Incident

JIM'S life had been a turbulent one. His first master had looked upon horses as he did upon his farm machinery, something to help in turning off the work, and the many cruel and less drivers had gradually made the beautiful brown horse fear and shun all men. Even the gentle Frenchman, Louis "Blondeau," who later bought him and took him to his Percheron Valley ranch, failed to win his friendship, though he loved horses, and treated them with the kind consideration he did his own workmen. He always had a band of young horses and colts ranging the hills, and it was his boast that he never allowed one to be "red" or frightened, and he proved the soundness of his method by being able to catch one any time he wished. His favorite expression when speaking of them was, "Horses, heem almost talk."

It was harvest time. Jim, being strong and willing, and a fast walker, was put on the lead team of the combined harvester. Dolly, his forlorn and rebellious young life and the two soon became inseparable. All the devotion which should have been manifested naturally



Yeomen of the Guard, Who Since the Time of the Gunpowder Plot Inspect the Vaults of the Houses of Parliament at Westminster Before Parliament Opens

Talks on Art

The Wonder of Color

By FRANK RUTTER

through the years was lavished upon Dolly, his working companion. At last, one warm July day, the work was finished, for a combined harvester, cuts and threshes and sacks the grain in one operation. The noon whistle blew as the long string of horses were driven home. The harvester teams had earned a rest. Quickly the men stripped the harnesses from the faithful animals and turned them into the pasture, where after a good roll, they galloped off to the river, in search of a cool drink.

Louis watched with satisfaction the last dark form disappear over the brow of the hill, then his practical eye turned to the strength of his fences. An hour or more had passed in this absorbing task, when suddenly he became aware that an animal was approaching, and he was surprised to see Jim, usually so different and timid, coming up to him as though on a definite errand. He would run up and whinny, then circle back, but the next moment Louis would feel a nudge at his elbow, and for a time the horse would follow him from place to place as he worked. Jim's friendly manner pleased Louis, yet at the same time he was puzzled at his strange behavior. The mystery was solved when a neighbor rode up from the river road and called out, "Good luck! I happened along just now; I found that star-faced mare of yours floundering in the river. She caught her foot in the halter, and was in a serious position when I reached her."

"Bravo, bravo!" cried the Frenchman, grasping his friend's hand. "I you thank!" for in his excitement he could hardly think how to express himself in English words. "Jim thank you too, for you save Dolly, his mate. Jim been in trouble all afternoon; he be all right now. I found that star-faced mare of yours floundering in the river. She caught her foot in the halter, and was in a serious position when I reached her."

"Horses, heem can almost talk!"

Dream-Light

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My little house is poor and small, Though clean its floors and bright, But when the dawn comes creeping in It is a lovely sight.

For then the walls are hung with gold, And reaching from the eaves, A vine drapes every window-pane With jeweled brocades.

Attar of rose and spice of pine, Flow through my wide-fung door, And friendly trees lay richest Shadow carpets on the floor.

My simple glass and crockery Of magic light are spun, I feel a princess, proud and great, To whom rare gifts are brought in state.

Through the gorgeous eastern gate By caravans of the sun, Grace Clementine Howes

Ask This One

Q. Why are watches like grass-hoppers?
A. Because they move by springs.
Q. Why did the fly fly?
A. Because the spider spied her.

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Who Knows?

1. What aviators first crossed the south Atlantic Ocean?
2. Where are the Cape Verde Islands?
3. Where is the chief anthracite coal region of the United States?
4. What is a saxophone?
5. What does "tout ensemble" mean?

Answers to last week's questions:
1. The position of the sun at sunset means that its light has to pass through much of the earth's atmosphere. The particles of dust, etc., in this atmosphere absorb something from the white light and reflect back what they do not take; hence the colors. Glotto was a famous Italian painter. The story of Glotto's circle is well known. Zeeon, the slave, wrote fables. An example of an advisory opinion is "that given by the World Court to the League of Nations when the latter seeks its advice about a dispute. The opinion given is advice and the League is not bound to accept it."

ment when we survey the feast of color presented by a flower-garden in summer.

Indoors as well as outdoors we can fruitfully cultivate our color sense at all hours of the day. Nothing is more fascinating—and often baffling—than the attempt to define precisely the color of shadows on the wall. Get out of the habit of dismissing shadows as "gray." Push your inquiry further; ask yourself what kind of gray it is, a greenish gray, a bluish gray, a reddish gray, a purplish gray or what. Think what colors you would employ if you had to paint it. This pursuit of color in shadow is probably the finest possible education for the eye, and it is a pursuit that is endless and inexhaustive. Try it, and you will soon find that while it is comparatively easy to fix the exact tint of a color in sunlight, it is immensely difficult to define the precise tint of color in shadows. It is above all by their research into the true color of shadows that artists prove themselves to be great colorists, and in their works we may see how a profound study of nature has led to the enrichment of their art.

(The third article in this series will appear next month.)



STANDARDS of conduct and character come with the growth from infancy to childhood.

Beginning with his earliest fairy tales, the child commences to see in his stories, quite without any drawing of morals, what qualities are splendid and noble, what qualities are base and ignoble, and for the very reason that the child's mind is so impressionable, does interest him so intensely, the impression left by the story is far more lasting and permanent than any sermon that could be preached on the subject.

How immensely important then to solicit his admiration and sympathy for those qualities which are truly fine, and never to confuse his standards by holding up for his approval trickery, dishonesty, cunning, deceit, and the rest of the train of evil.

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Current Events

"Be Prepared"

G IRL Guies have a fine motto, "Be Prepared." It seems that the League of Nations has it too and is acting upon it very earnestly. On a date not yet settled representatives of 19 countries hope to meet in order to prepare the way for a great effort toward cutting down armaments. The United States is to be one of these countries, Germany another, and it is greatly hoped that Russia will be a third; the remaining 16 are League members.

In the Assembly of last September a clarion call was given to the world to meet and face this tremendous question of disarmament and to begin at once to make preparations by "armaments," when the time for the great conference should be ripe. Accordingly statesmen in different countries set to work and drew up lists of subjects which need to be studied. These lists were carefully considered by members of the League Council and were finally made into one set of seven questions which countries are requested to answer.

The questions are necessarily long and complicated. Put more simply, they ask what is actually understood by "armaments," when the time comes they be measured, whether they can be distinguished as offensive or defensive, whether it is practicable to limit the war strength of a country or only the peace strength, and so on. In estimating the air strength of a nation there is the question of civil aircraft, and even of engines and spare parts, since they can so speedily be converted into bombing machines. In addition to all these matters there is the extremely difficult one of suggesting any particular amount of armaments which may be possessed by countries which differ so vastly in population, resources, situation, railway and maritime strength, etc.

Such a list shows the need for careful preparation for this immensely important subject, and the answers given will be fully discussed by the commission, which itself is only the "Preparatory Commission," and can, therefore, make no decision.

Whether the much-desired conference can be held at a near date will depend partly on the results of this meeting which is to prepare the way and chiefly on whether nations really wish to disarm. If they do, then the League of Nations is likely to help them, by bringing them together in a friendly place, by placing expert knowledge and complete information at their disposal, and by offering an international service to safeguard the results of their decisions.

Spanish Transatlantic Flight

All the world unites in applauding the skill and courage of the two Spaniards, Commander Ramon Franco and Capt. Ruiz de Alda, who just recently have succeeded in crossing the South Atlantic by airplane. This is the first time that feat has been accomplished, for though, in 1922, two Portuguese aviators

succeeded in reaching Brazil from Lisbon, part of the distance was traversed by airplane after two planes had been wrecked in landing. If you have not already followed the flight of the Ne Plus Ultra, you should get out your atlas and do so.

The Spaniards left Palos, the very port from which Columbus set out on his voyage of discovery, on Jan. 22, and the flight to Pernambuco, Brazil, was accomplished in four "hops." These were: From Palos to Las Palmas, Canary Islands—872 miles; from Las Palmas to Porto Praya, Cape Verde Islands—1100 miles; from Porto Praya to the island of Fernando do Noronha, off Brazil—1432 miles; and then to Pernambuco—279 miles. The "hop" from Porto Praya to Fernando do Noronha was longer by several hundred miles than any single stage of the American round-the-world flight. The Ne Plus Ultra is an Italian seaplane of the type used by Amundsen last summer in his attempt to reach the North Pole, and the exploit of the Franco expedition is a splendid tribute to its efficiency.

Coal Strike Settlement

At last peace has come to the hard coal country and there is general rejoicing—rejoicing such as has not been seen there since the Armistice—for this has been the longest and most costly strike the anthracite country has known. Some of the points of the agreement are:
Work to be resumed at once under the old contract, with certain modifications, and this is to remain in effect till Aug. 31, 1930.

Both miners and operators may propose modifications in the wage scale, but not often than once a year.

A board is provided which must within 90 days after its appointment arrive at a decision on all questions connected with wage adjustment.

Probably no others can rejoice in this settlement as do the miners' wives and families who will no longer be forced to depend on credit or charity.

Hidden Poets

In each of the following sentences is the name of a poet, the letters spelling it being in their correct order.

1. The leaves turn brown in glade and copse.
2. The man sold his stock of watches.
3. Tom's pen serves Dick as well.
4. The little fellow hid manfully at my aunt's.
5. My aunt's barn, then her rick, caught fire.
6. I darn old stockings in my spare time.
7. Put the hinge lower on the door.
8. These pencil cases we make at school.
9. My cow permits me to stroke her.
10. From the laundry dense clouds of smoke were pouring.

Key to Maze:
Enter upper left hand corner. The animal was a camel.

Familiar Hymns

by

Mary Baker Eddy

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The Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of the following musical settings for the familiar hymns written by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science:

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"Saw Ye My Saviour?" (Communion Hymn), music by William Arms Fisher; high voice, in D (D to G); medium voice, in C (C to F); low voice, in B flat (B flat to E flat). Single copy 60 cents.

Communion Hymn ("Saw Ye My Saviour?"), music by William Lyman Johnson; high voice, in G; low voice, in E. Single copy 75 cents.

"Saw Ye My Saviour?" (Communion Hymn), music by Frederic W. Root; high voice, in F; low voice, in D. Single copy 50 cents.

"Blest Christmas Morn," music by Frederic W. Root; high voice, in E flat; low voice, in C. Single copy 50 cents.

Love, music by Frederic W. Root; high and low voice in one copy, key of F. Single copy 75 cents.

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EDUCATIONAL

New, Simple Language as Basis
of Education May Aid China

Changsha, China.
Special Correspondence.
TO CHINESE ears the cry, "Down with Confucius!" is as strange as the anti-Christian utterances of the Communists in the West. Yet it is re-echoed in the streets of this city recently when a street procession was held in protest against the traditionalism which the Chinese language lays upon the people of the country. The more radical reformers charge against this great teacher who has inspired China for 25 centuries, that his teachings have been the cause of mental stagnation, that the civilization he supported with all his power was based on monarchy and imperialism now out of style, and that the chief means whereby this has been accomplished was through Confucius' veneration of the ancients and his perpetuation of the cumbersome ideographs which make up the written language. To be sure these things have held China together in spite of local disunion, but today they are conceived as clogs to progress.

Two distinct movements are going on in educational circles today. The scholars of a more conservative type led by the late Minister of Education, Chang Shi-chiao, have been trying to effect a revival of the Chinese classics. This movement has found ready response during the past year in the reaction against too many foreign influences in education. In this Province two or three new schools of college grade have been started to emphasize as far as possible this ancient classical learning of which the Chinese have been so proud.

The Governor of the Province has added the weight of his influence to the movement by holding a qualifying examination for the candidates for civil office in the Province, based on the old ideals, but including modern topics also. This examination was placed under the supervision of some of these conservative leaders. Chinese classics received special consideration by the invitation of one of the most distinguished classical scholars in China, Chang Tai-yen from Hangchow.

Divided by Language
These efforts to restore the substance of the old education have met with as strenuous opposition by young China as they have been welcomed by the graybeards. These opponents point with derision to the fact that when this eminent scholar came here his speeches could be only half understood, and that a Chinese scholar speaking to Chinese scholars 800 miles from his home was compelled to use an interpreter! They tell of a Cantonese who was traveling in the north and desired some mushrooms, but could not use the local name for them. He tried writing the characters, but they were not understood. Then he tried drawing a picture of them, and with a triumphant smile the servant brought him an umbrella!

Such instances of the difficulties of communication between people from different places are not at all exaggerated. Not only do the people of Canton, Foochow, and Hangchow speak dialects differing from each other and from the more standard "Mandarin," but within the Mandarin speaking areas are to be found dozens and dozens of local dialects not clearly understood, a day's journey off. Scholars from such places can communicate by writing but they cannot grasp it a little better. We are able to listen, for instance, to some one reading a book or newspaper aloud, and understand it through the ear. The spoken and written languages are practically the same, even in the more artificial compositions such as poetry. This is an impossibility in China unless some one is reading a passage already known by heart.

Every Chinese character is an ideograph and there are several thousand of them to be learned by a scholar; but worse still, each of the ideographs is a monosyllable. Since not more than a few dozen syllables are available for use, a language offers great confusion to a listener, even when the number of syllables is multiplied by four or five through the device of using tones, with different meanings. The total result is that the spoken language is a jumble of monosyllables, with the tones included only 200 or so, at most some 300 separate characters and only a few hundred tones and syllables a given word can scarcely be distinguished from others with the same sound. Reading aloud is therefore practically impossible.

Would Mean National Unity
The spoken language, also monosyllable, has overcome some of the difficulties by putting two or more characters together to express a single thought which in the written form is clear where but one character appears. Even so when the conversation ranges from the familiar and when colloquialisms are admitted, a stranger can get little from his interlocutor.

The reformers are, therefore, demanding that there be a universal language based on the spoken rather than the written form. They can make a fairly strong case when they point to the fact that this variation in spoken dialects is one of the chief causes for the present disunion and lack of patriotism. Led by Chien Yuan-tung, a former professor in the National University, the demand that China shall have one language, based altogether on the spoken dialect, and with one pronunciation generally recognized. This is to be taught in all the schools until it is universal. If their wishes are followed, the literary language will yield to the new national language which, like

by the progressives who would advance the national language. The first of these, first tried by James Yen of the Young Men's Christian Association in his "mass education" movement, tries to preserve the knowledge of the characters by teaching 1000 of the commonest and producing books and journals with difficult characters eliminated or so seldom used as to prove no obstacle to reading. Thousands in the evening schools have profited by his course. Some go on to study other characters by the help of these.

The second method throws out the ideographs entirely. This is what the procession recently was about. Its advocates desire to use an "alphabet" of some 40 symbols, some of them initial sounds and others finals, by which the phonetic value of any word or character can be expressed and be identical for every dialect. Long since the Japanese in their two sets of kana made use of such symbols and the result was to make reading easy and widespread. There the proportion of characters to kana was at first very great, but today Long since the Japanese in their two sets of kana made use of such symbols and the result was to make reading easy and widespread. There the proportion of characters to kana was at first very great, but today

This is what these paraders are calling for in China, and their battle cry is "Shame on us when any Chinese speaking Chinese cannot be fully understood by every other Chinese." If the means used should lower the prestige of the classics and of the literary style, the gain in having one language which can be understood through both ear and eye will more than compensate. For then they believe that mass education will be comparatively simple and effective, for today's dense ignorance and apathy among the masses comes, they are persuaded, from the "classical imperialism" and that no true progress along modern lines can come about until a language accessible to the masses is developed.

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

In the Mexican Alien Land Law and Petroleum Act, which in intent mean the preservation of the country's mineral and agricultural resources for Mexicans, what are the indications of a step forward in the growing national consciousness of Mexico?

In your opinion, is Mexico justified in her attitude that, regardless of the ownership of land, the natural resources beneath that land belong to the State?

Do you think any country should oppose Mexico's stand that control of Mexico's corporations having to do with her agrarian resources and pursuits should remain in Mexican hands?

Does the grand opera or the motion picture producer in the United States come nearer to their common aim of combining all the arts in one?

Is this synthesis desirable? Is a higher form of art developed by an individual or by a group?

Does the material expression of art increase or decrease its quality? (See Monitor of Jan. 14, 22, 29, and Sept. 8, Dec. 11, 18, 19, 21.)

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the paper, and to stimulate discussion and questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

Extension Work for Labor Classes

THE University of Wisconsin has taken another step toward the furthering of adult education in the formation of classes in three Wisconsin cities for the instruction of members of labor unions in problems pertaining to labor. John P. Troxell and H. M. Groves, both of the department of economics at the University of Wisconsin, are teaching these classes, one of which is held in Madison, one in Milwaukee, and the third in Racine. The university pays the salaries of the instructors, and the unions defray the traveling expenses.

The impetus for this work on the part of the University of Wisconsin was furnished by Dr. David P. Greiner, who was a visitor at Wisconsin during the last summer. His work at home is done through the agency of the University of Aberystwyth.

The local federation of unions in each city attends to the organization of the classes, and the enrollment is very satisfactory. The number attending has shrunk considerably since the first week or two, says Mr. Troxell. "You can imagine that only the most ardent seekers for knowledge will leave their residences after a hard day's work to attend a class of this kind; so the nucleus that now attends is composed of earnest, eager men (and a few women), intelligent, experienced, and (usually) open-minded."

The courses invariably offer these men and women are economics, English, and public speaking; while in Milwaukee a course in railroad economics is offered to a group of railroad employees. No effort is made to connect the work done in these classes with university credit, and thus the instructor is left free to present and interpret the various phases of the subjects in the way he feels will most adequately meet the need of his group. For example, some written work must be done by students in English if they are to derive the greatest possible benefit from the course.

The phases emphasized in the English classes are the social ideals in literature, the pleasure to be derived from literature, and the cultivation of clear and concise expression of both oral and written thought.

In no course offered is the conventional academic outline of it followed; the idea foremost in the minds of the instructors is to present to the group that which will be of the most concrete value to the individuals comprising it. In economics, for instance, the orthodox subjects of value, distribution, and exchange are ignored, while such questions as the following are discussed: How can actual wages be raised? How can employment be regularized? How can waste in industry be eliminated? What schemes in industrial government are being tried out today? Which of these

An Unofficial Ambassador to
the Youth of the United States

Vienna, Austria.
Special Correspondence.

AS UNOFFICIAL ambassador to the children of Europe to the youth of the United States, Frau Helene Scheu-Riesch leaves Vienna to commence on Feb. 28 her lecture tour of America, which will carry her from Massachusetts to California.

Author, poetess, playwright, publisher, Frau Scheu-Riesch is particularly qualified for the work she has undertaken. The two Americans who encouraged her to undertake this lecture tour were Edward A. Filene of Boston and Dr. Edward A. Steiner of Grinnell College, Iowa. Both of these men have faith in the message which Frau Scheu-Riesch will bring—as have many others, according to their published testimonies—and both of these men have believed that this woman is capable, as they say in America, of "getting her message across."

Now the Time

Briefly, what Frau Scheu-Riesch has in view is to establish contact between America and Europe through literature to be supplied reciprocally to the children living on these two continents. She is a firm believer that today is the time to educate tomorrow's generation of men and women on a basis of international understanding and fellowship. She feels that the teaching of languages alone goes only a short way to making the children of one country familiar with the character and institutions of another country. On the other hand, an exchange of each country's best literature with other countries, and a study of these literatures should create good will and strong bonds of friendship among all children. She would like to see an international library of the world's best literature established and an international publishing house. She wants laws passed in each country by which every child shall be given 10 books a year while at school. In this way, children will learn the value of books and the pleasure of owning even a small library. These books will be issued at a minimum cost, will be attractively bound and illustrated, and will contain the finest tales of all lands, about the folklore, customs, history and lives of the various peoples as found in the best existing literature of each country.

Internationalize the thought of the child, Frau Scheu-Riesch remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and you will be building up a rampart against chauvinism. Let the child learn more about the world he lives in, and he will be less likely when he grows up to adopt chauvinist views. She is, too, interested in the possibilities of exchanging children of one country with those of another, and a perfecting of foreign countries. She has for instance, had her own family with remarkable success. Her own children have lived in England and France and have lived there and, in return, French and English children have lived in her home. The result is that today her children speak both English and French, as well as their native German, and have a keen appreciation of the peoples and traditions in England and France. They have acquired an international outlook.

Library and School

Frau Scheu-Riesch will also study the library and school system in the United States with a view to bringing back fresh ideas to Europe. She desires further to investigate the extent to which literatures of foreign countries take their place in the school textbooks and the foreign departments of children's libraries. In her own country, Austria, she has already taken steps to interest the Government in assisting the establishment of children's libraries throughout the country. In all that she is doing, she is prompted by a feeling that if the one-sided education of a child in which he is allowed to hear only of the virtues of his own country and of the mistakes committed by some foreign country is not to be discarded, then an important step toward the day of permanent peace. The child must be educated to appreciate the good points, through literature mainly, of foreign countries. Chauvinist literature must be expurgated from

textbook and library everywhere, is the determined opinion of this woman.

Frau Scheu-Riesch is convinced that America needs Europe and that Europe needs America; that the one Continent can bring the other something which the other has not yet unfolded. Europe has a history and a literature which would be as valuable for the children of America to become familiar with as America's history and literature would be of benefit to the children of Europe. While in America it is the hope of



Frau Helene Scheu-Riesch, who will lecture shortly in America on the subject of promoting international understanding by an exchange of the world's best literature and by supplying it to all children in every country.

Domestic Science Car for Outback

Sydney, N. S. W.
Special Correspondence.

AN INTERESTING development in Australia is a traveling domestic science school. The Queensland Government has a great problem in the "outback" districts. The area is enormous, the population is small, but there are enough children to make their education a grave responsibility. So those in authority hit on the idea of sending a teacher, with a fully equipped domestic science school, by rail to one place after another, for a stay of six or eight weeks in each.

Two cars were built, each 43 feet long by 8 feet wide; these were equipped for teaching girls some thing of the arts of cooking, house-keeping, laundry work, and needlecraft. At one end of each car is a kitchen, with a sink, a stove, a refrigerator, a glass-door china cupboard, a folding table, and a wisely chosen assortment of pots and pans, of the kind that would be of use in the "outback" kitchen.

The interest the traveling school has caused in the backblocks passes words. Fourteen girls can be taught at a time, but often as many as 21 have been squeezed in. They come on horseback, in buggies, and in Fords.

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Efforts by Schoolmen in Ohio
to Break Lock Step of System

Columbus, O.
Special Correspondence.

SCHOOL administrators in all parts of Ohio—rural school directors as well as city superintendents—are striving to break the lock step of a rigid eight-grade system in order to enable children to proceed as rapidly as their abilities permit, a survey made by the State Department of Education reveals. A committee of active schoolmen, appointed by Vernon M. Riegel, superintendent of public instruction, made the study and recently published a report of a four-year investigation, based on replies from 87 counties, 93 cities and 34 exempted villages.

On the basis of this pooled experience, the committee made specific recommendations. Promotion by subject in addition to the usual method of promotion by grade was found one of the most valuable and least recognized methods of breaking the lock step. As applied, this method permits a child with exceptional ability in a subject, as, for example, reading, to leave his own room and recite in this subject with pupils in a higher grade. Or a child for whom the work of a certain grade is too easy is permitted to move up in one or two subjects, later perhaps being transferred to the higher grade in all his subjects. In comment on this method, the committee wrote:

"In recent years our minds have been so completely occupied with mental ages, intelligence quotients, achievement quotients and the like, as devices to be employed in the classification of pupils, that we have not given serious consideration to classification by subjects. We have failed to give proper recognition to special abilities and interests."

Advanced by Subject

"Skipping grades is often a hazardous procedure because of the importance of the subject matter omitted. Gifted pupils, however, may be advanced to the next higher grade in one subject at a time. Under this plan adjustments in the one subject would be provided for before advancement in another subject took place."

Subject classification of this type requires, of course, co-ordination of the programs of the different grades, so the recitations in given subjects would be at the same time in the different rooms. The one-room rural school, the committee found, was not only best adapted to this type of promotion but in fact practiced it far more extensively than city schools. Primary basis for classification of pupils in subject matter should be the achievement test, the report held.

Promotion and demotion on the basis of achievement or intelligence tests at any time during the year, in contrast to the regular annual or semiannual promotion period, were reported by about one-half of the superintendents questioned. Eighteen cities reporting this method of promotion effected a saving in the time of pupils which when totaled amounted to 1142 years, or 68 of a year per pupil. Commenting on this plan, the committee wrote:

"According to this plan, every day in the year is promotion day for the child who can profit by advancement to the next high grade. It seems to the committee that this is one of the most sensible ways in which the lock-step of the grades can be overcome. These grades should be regarded

merely as administrative conveniences."

Grouping within grades, a plan which separates pupils of a given grade into two or more groups on a basis of their ability, is highly regarded and frequently practiced in Ohio, replies show. It emphasized the point, however, that grouping, as such, without special educational methods for the different groups, was not helpful. Grouping by rooms, rather than within grades, was advised. In this connection, the report commented:

"The advantage of large schools is apparent in this and other connections—in teaching, supervision and cost. Indeed it appears that the large school is the one thing in education that is better as well as less expensive. Special classes for gifted children are found by all who reported having them to be satisfactory. In no one of the systems was any social disadvantage observed. More experiment with special classes for those above and below the average of scholarship is recommended, with careful comparison with the records of pupils of equal ability in mixed classes."

Probationary Promotion

Probationary promotion which permits recommended pupils who failed to pass a certain grade to advance with their class on a six or eight weeks' trial has proved a success, the committee finds, noting that it is either used or recommended by three-fourths of the supervisory districts of the State. The report continues:

"In the light of the almost uniformly satisfactory results which have followed upon the careful trial of this device, we are led to point out the fact that if probationary promotion were carefully and systematically practiced, thousands of pupils who are left back every year would be saved from failure. Greater results would be realized throughout the State from the money spent for instruction."

Reclassification of pupils should not depend on the child forcing himself to the attention of the teacher, the committee declared, and recommended that machinery be set up whereby pupils who can profit by adjustment can easily obtain it. A high standard is set for administrators in a concluding paragraph of the report:

"Although considerations of cost rightly cause us to deal with children in groups, still the finest manifestation both of administrative skill and of teaching technique is the reaching of each individual with something peculiarly appropriate for him while the economy of handling large numbers of children together is secured."

SCHOOLS—United States

Elliott School for Girls
Situating High and Dry in Beautiful Section of
LOS ANGELES
Residence and Day School. Full-Primary to
Eleventh Grade Inclusive. Combines real home
atmosphere with every educational advantage.
CHARACTER BUILDING, CIVIL SERVICE, ENGLISH,
MATH, SCIENCE, ART, MUSIC, GYM, and
PRACTICAL HOMEWORK. Principal, Mrs. E. J. Elliott.
Principal, Mrs. E. J. Elliott. Phone EM 5447.

SCHOOLS—United States

Kenmore School
Commonwealth Avenue
BOSTON
COEDUCATIONAL
Boarding and Day Departments

SCHOOLS—United States

Costume Designing
and
Its Practical Application
Instruction is given in the shop where
technique is applied daily. Classes
limited to six. Enrollments now being
made.
ETHEL EATON
STUDIO OF FASHION
1005 Brack Shops, Los Angeles, Calif.

SCHOOLS—United States

PACKARD THEATRE INSTITUTE
A Junior Course of six months and
a Senior Course of nine months.
The only institution of
this kind in America. The
institute is located in
Boston, Mass. It is a
modern building with
all the latest equipment
for the theatre. The
institute is a part of
the Packard Theatre.
The Packard Theatre is
one of the largest and
most modern theatres
in America. It is a
part of the Packard
Theatre Institute.

SCHOOLS—United States

**LOWER SCHOOL
UPPER SCHOOL
JUNIOR COLLEGE**
Co-Educational

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898

ST. LOUIS, MO.

MORE SHORT COVERING IS IN EVIDENCE

Industrials Lead in Point of Activity—Some Stocks Are Weak

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Price movements in today's stock market again lacked a uniform trend with opposing speculative forces still struggling for control.

The renewal of selling pressure against U. S. Steel common, American Woolen, and some of the other standard industrial issues reflected speculative uneasiness over the Mexican situation.

Marine preferred was heavily sold as unofficial reports that the company had failed to earn its depreciation charges last year.

Selling of rails centered on such issues as Atlantic Coast, Lackawanna, and Union Pacific.

Among the interesting developments of the day was the establishment of a new record high price in three years by American exchange at 45 1/2.

Foreign exchanges were steady with demand sterling opening unchanged at 4.86.

Undercurrents of irregularity were visible in today's bond trading, with conflicting price movements taking place in virtually all divisions of the market.

Railroad issues moved in accordance with the varying whims of traders and investors, with high grade non-semi-speculative issues following a definite trend.

Chicago & Alton bonds were strengthened by reports that the road eventually might be found in the new Frisco-Rock Island system, and a brisk inquiry developed for other western carrier issues such as Northern Pacific, St. Louis Central, and Chicago Great Western.

Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 4s and Union Pacific 4s worked lower.

Other contrasts were supplied by the Pan-American Petroleum Co. 6s and downward tendency of traction issues while other public utilities moved ahead.

The day's new financing, including \$17,500,000 Pacific Mills notes and \$12,000,000 Otis Steel bonds, was well received.

SPRING HARDWARE TRADE PROMISING

In its weekly hardware market summary Hardware Age says:

Activity in the various important wholesale hardware markets, centers of preparation for spring business. Jobbers are delivering orders rapidly. Many of these were placed last October. Distributors freely predict a substantial spring business.

Heavy snowstorms in the northern markets have curtailed buying activity by dealers and consumers, due to the difficulties of transportation. Shortage of merchandise are also being delayed by storm conditions. Snow goods are completely sold out. Heaters, weather-strip saws, axes and kindred lines are active.

Collections generally are only fair. Prices have been very firm.

AUTOMOBILE TRADE OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

Automotive Industries this week says:

The automobile industry was favored last week by the easing in steel prices, which, coupled with the earlier drop in the price of rubber, helped the manufacturing cost problem.

Another favorable development was its new appearance certain that the tax on trucks will be entirely removed, and the car tax reduced to 3 per cent at most, compared with the current 5 per cent.

Higher list prices are no longer expected in trade circles, as a result of the lower costs and the reductions made by Ford on closed cars.

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Organization of the General Public Service Corporation to invest in securities of public utilities has been completed with the election of a permanent board of directors which includes representatives of St. Paul, W. C. Kellogg is president, and C. W. Kellogg is president.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Feb. 17	Feb. 18
100 Adm.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
100 Adv.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
100 Reduc.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
100 A. J.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
100 A. J.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
100 A. J.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
100 A. J.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
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100 A. J.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
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100 A. J.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
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100 A. J.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
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BOSTON STOCKS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

During the present year the principal subject for international discussion will probably be disarmament. Just as 1924 was the year of the Dawes Report, and 1925 was the year of the Locarno Pact, so 1926 may take us a step farther toward the goal by an agreement among the nations for the reduction of their arms. It will be remarked that the course that has been followed has been entirely logical. Each step came inevitably in the right order. There could, for example, be no effective consideration of better international relations until the stumblingblock of unknown reparation demands upon Germany was removed. While this cause of quarrel existed France and Germany could not approach each other. With the reparations dispute out of the way it was possible to proceed to a more general adjustment of Franco-German relations. The Dawes Report was, as it were, a broom which swept away the rubbish from the international doorstep, and permitted the European countries to cross the threshold and to engage in friendly conference.

Nor could the problem of disarmament have really been tackled until there was an abandonment of the feud which had existed for centuries between European nations. Locarno was a necessary station on the road to Geneva. Obviously the moral disarmament, the exchange of promises, implying good will and desire for collaboration, which resulted from Locarno, did not dispose of the whole European problem. There are many other disturbing factors in Europe. Nevertheless, the principal cause of European divisions was undoubtedly the Franco-German vendetta, and in so far as this is abolished the ground is cleared for a further forward move toward a stable peace. Thus we may confidently note the progress that has already been made and regard it as a happy augury.

The League of Nations in the first year of its existence began to study the question of disarmament. It has continued year after year to study the question. We may now observe that, while its efforts were probably not altogether wasted, it was beginning at the wrong end. Material disarmament did not become practical politics until the reparations dispute, which had led to the occupation of the Ruhr, was settled by the acceptance of the Dawes Report, and until France and Germany, meeting on an equal footing, had shaken hands at Locarno. Every debate that preceded these two highly important events in Europe was to some extent academic. The League of Nations was bitterly criticized because, seven years after the war, it had not to all appearances made any advance toward the establishment of an acceptable scheme of disarmament. The critics declared that this was its main business, and therefore that it had failed. A moment's consideration will show that any direct attack on armaments in Europe was bound to fail, until the preliminary conditions which we have indicated were fulfilled. The League of Nations must be judged, not by its direct attack on excessive armaments, but on the remarkable manner in which it has helped to clear away the obstacles which stood in the way of disarmament.

The chief work was done precisely during those years when disarmament was not seriously discussed. Now that the nations can meet together with a genuine hope of an understanding being reached, it must not be supposed that the task is light. The time is ripe for debates, but we should be running the risk of disappointment and perhaps of disillusionment did we assume that the time for final solutions is ripe. It is something that Germany and France and England and Italy and America and probably Russia, and all the central European nations, and the Balkanic States, can sit down at the same table, not to thrash out their differences—those differences have already been brought to a large extent smoothed away—but to hammer out a positive plan by which the world may be relieved of the weary and dangerous burden of armaments.

We have reached a point when a forward policy can be fashioned. Nevertheless, the subject is as it is presented exceedingly complicated, and it may be necessary to fortify our faith with such old dicta as those which advise us to "make haste slowly." More haste, less speed, is sometimes a sound maxim. Certainly the European nations cannot be rushed into disarmament. They are pointing out that the mere number of men under arms, the mere quantity of munitions in depots, are not the criteria by which the strength of a nation must be judged. Regard must also be paid to potentialities. Industrial, financial, and economic possibilities must be taken into account. It will be seen that thus stated the problem is far from being as simple as is sometimes supposed.

Yet we may reply to these objections, to these attempts to make the problem more intricate, that if there were really a general moral disarmament, such considerations as we have enumerated would be relatively unimportant. In the course of the discussions which are opening, it may, and we believe will, appear more clearly that peaceful intentions are of far greater moment than military potentialities. To put the questions which have been put presupposes warlike designs, and warlike designs must be unthinkable. When once men come to see that fighting between nations ought to be inconceivable, it will be totally unnecessary to inquire whether airplanes can be converted, whether factories can be transformed, whether mobilization may be rapid and transport speedy.

This preliminary questionnaire implies that there is still distrust, that suspicions and animosities and fears have not yet been eliminated. It would be idle to prophesy the outcome of the deliberations, but we trust that instead of emphasis being laid upon the complicated character of the problem, emphasis will be laid upon the veritable nonexistence of the problem, if men were once truly persuaded that war in any circumstances between civilized peoples belongs to a barbarous past and can have no place in the world polity of the future.

Frankness is to be commended as a general thing, but there are not many health officers who dare to be as frank regarding their use of "fright and pressure" as agencies for promoting the use of their wares as was Dr. John P. Koehler, Commissioner of Health, in Milwaukee, Wis., in an article in the Wisconsin Medical Journal for November, 1925. The article was a discussion of the alleged smallpox epidemic in Milwaukee, and started with the premise that the biggest job of a health department has always been, and always will be, to "persuade" the "unprotected" people to be vaccinated—a premise which he explained, or rather amplified, by stating, "This we attempted to do in three ways: first, by education; second, by fright; and third, by pressure."

In expanding his subject, moreover, Dr. Koehler can never be accused of beating around the bush. "During the months of March and April we tried education," he wrote, "and vaccinated only 62,000. During May we made use of fright and pressure, and vaccinated 223,000 people." But he was still not content, apparently, with the result, for he unhesitatingly declares that there were still too many who could neither be educated nor frightened into vaccination. Hence he felt "justified in using all of the power a health officer has, and if that was not enough, to get more." And working from this standpoint, he quite naturally reasoned that, if fear will not accomplish so desirable an achievement as wholesale vaccination, why, then, put on the rack the people who dare to assert their right to individual determination in the matter of their own health measures, and stop their nonsensical opposition. For that is what the means next employed virtually amounted to.

Listen. "We sent out a third letter to all employers requesting them to have all of their employees vaccinated and at the same time informing them that if a smallpox case developed in their place of employment in the future we would consider their place of business a menace to the health of the community and very likely place the entire establishment under quarantine until it could be cleaned up and made safe for the public." The results of the means employed were stated succinctly, and doubtless with complete satisfaction to the health commissioner, in these two sentences:

Putting the responsibility on the employer drove in thousands of antivaccinationists who could better afford to get vaccinated than lose their jobs. All employers cooperated very bravely with this last request, although in a few instances it was necessary to lay off old, reliable, and valuable employees.

The tragedy of this situation is the more palpable when it is remembered that, even according to recent medical teachings, the effect of fright and such "pressure" as above described is to produce a mental state by no means highly resistant of such conditions as the health officer was presumably working to overcome. Hence statistics as to the alleged results of his endeavors carry not the least real weight, because any improvement noted must have come about not because of, but despite, the measures employed. And when the significance of the fact is appreciated that without doubt the utilization of means such as those to which Dr. Koehler resorted was actually responsible for a great amount of the sickness which followed them and which it was attempted so vigorously to combat, it is seen that the whole issue is one of far more vital importance than might appear on the surface.

It is needless, therefore, to point a moral in so obvious a case of extortion by terrorism. The people of the United States have a right to freedom of choice in healing as in religion. Hence those who attempt to usurp power to force an issue in the opposite direction are running counter to the stream of present-day progress, with consequences which need only be awaited for a short time to become manifest to public view.

It is important, in the consideration of national as well as individual or domestic budgets, to remember that it is waste and the apparent necessity of paying for indulgence in unnecessary or extravagant things that cause confusing deficits or that compel the appropriation of extra funds. Just now, when the thought of the people of the United States is being directed to the matter of providing funds to be devoted to equipping and maintaining machinery for the administration of the prohibition law, it is well to remember that this heavy expense is entailed, not by observance or enforcement of the law, but its violation. It is lawlessness, not obedience to the law, that costs millions every year. If there were not a constant and determined warfare against the established order there would be no call for an army of defense. Neither the people of the United States nor their Government are endeavoring to wage war in an effort to enforce some doctrinal or ethical theory upon a protesting minority. The only purpose is to surround an established national institution with every safeguard necessary to assure for it the respect to which it is entitled.

A recent official estimate places the cost of enforcement in New York City at \$15,000,000 for the coming fiscal year. But the terminology is confusing and misleading because it is unquestionable that if there were no violations of the law, if there were no lawlessness, enforcement would cost nothing. It costs nothing to enforce the law against human slavery in the United States. By common consent the terms of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery have been accepted as final and binding. Any attempt to violate the specific terms of that law would be met with unanimous reprobation. It costs the people nothing to enforce the constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage to the women of the United States, and nothing to compel the several states to elect their senators by popular vote instead of in the manner originally provided. This is because there has been no organized effort to nullify these amendments which,

like the eighteenth, providing for national prohibition, were written into the organic law by the methods and processes which the people themselves have approved.

It is the enemies of prohibition, and not its friends, who are seeking to emphasize what they declare is the cost of law enforcement. The organized violators of the law, abetted by those who have made their lawlessness temporarily profitable, are endeavoring to capitalize their own turpitude. They have arrayed their awkward squad of bootleggers and peddlers of denatured alcohol and noxious synthetic concoctions in an effort to impress the public with the pretended power of their opposition. But now, as on a former occasion, it may be declared, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." It is in defense of the integrity and inviolability of the law itself that the American people are willing to sacrifice, if need be, ten times the money and manpower now called for, yet they will not, consciously or willingly, yield to the threats or blandishments of the vicious or the lawless.

From two widely separated points fresh evidence is forthcoming of the hold Oliver Goldsmith has upon the world. A first edition of his "Vicar of Wakefield," in two volumes, has been sold in New York for \$1600; while in London, Edward Page Gaston of the Museum Galleries is appealing for a fund for the restoration of Goldsmith's early home at Lissoy, County Westmeath, Ire. The rectory of Goldsmith's father, now a cattle shed, is in danger of collapse, and the proposal is to buy about five acres of land and restore the modest mansion to its eighteenth century condition. The sum required for this purpose, about £5000, it is believed, could easily be raised by public subscription.

Lovers of Goldsmith's works will welcome the project, for Lissoy is cited as the original of Auburn in "The Deserted Village," and his father's parsonage is said to have been the inspiration of the rural economy of "The Vicar of Wakefield." It was a happy abode—happy for the day and unconcerned about the morrow—in which the spirit of generosity predominated.

Pleased with his guests, the good man learned to glow and quite forgot their vices in their woe; Careless their merits or their faults to scan, His pity gave ere charity began.

Goldsmith has left another pleasing picture of his father in this modest dwelling:

The same ambition that actuates a monarch at the head of his army influenced my father at the head of his table; he told the story of the ivy tree, and that was laughed at; he repeated the jest of the two scholars and one pair of breeches, and the company laughed at that; but the story of Taffy in a sedan chair was sure to set the table in a roar. Thus his pleasure increased in proportion to the pleasure he gave; he loved all the world, and he fancied all the world loved him.

During his wanderings through part of Europe, Goldsmith's thoughts fondly recurred to his native village. And the deprivations he had to undergo as he made his way, playing his flute, through gay France, sunny Italy, toil-worn Holland and in the deep valleys of snow-crowned Switzerland, merely watered the memories he cherished of the scenes of his boyhood.

Yonder copse, where once the garden smiled, And still where many a garden-flower grows wild.

Through his poems and his prose works these scenes seem to haunt him. And his poetic imagination has given them a pleasant aspect for the visitor to the home of his early days. Several years ago Irish archaeologists considered a plan for the restoration of the ruined rectory, but nothing resulted, and the project was allowed to drop. Now, however, a definite attempt is being made to put the restoration scheme into effect, and an added inducement is offered to Ireland in the opportunity it affords of stimulating the tourist traffic to which that country is directing its attention.

Editorial Notes

Ilama, marang, mangosteen, zardameion, carabao, paradisiaca plantain, itzamnas. Guess again, these are not the names of hitherto undescribed prehistoric animals. They are the cognomens of a number of fruits which, according to the United States Department of Commerce, are soon coming to America and may shortly be adorning American breakfast tables as articles of food that are taken for granted. Southern Mexico, the Philippines, southern France, South America are among the countries of their origin. And by the way, there is a new citrus fruit scheduled to have its coming out party, too. It is called the tizon, and while it resembles the orange it is more acid. This fruit is especially interesting to fruit fanciers because some believe that it may be raised in California, though the questions suggest themselves, What will be its usefulness, and will it become popular? It may be interestingly recalled, however, in this connection that it is well within the memory of many when the tomato was looked at askance and regarded as among the products of nature which were far more ornamental than useful.

Those people who are constantly prating that business morality in the United States is rapidly waning from a former fanciful standard of extraordinary exaltation must surely be classed among those who will not see, if they can ignore the pledge which all salesmen and others affiliated with the Chicago Land Corporation sign when they become associated with the company. This pledge gives assurance that the employee will follow faithfully the ideals of his organization and uphold them at all times. "I will always realize that my obligation is one of service to the customer, to the company, and to the great metropolitan area, Chicago," it adds. And it finishes with these words:

I will bear in mind that I am the Chicago Land Corporation in the eyes of the public and that my company is judged by the way I represent it. I will be courteous; I will be kind; I will be sincere. Above all, I will always be on the level.

Any nation which can produce business men imbued with such a spirit has little to fear from criticism.

North Sea Fishing

By A NAVAL OFFICER

Since spending a week in a trawler, I have done a couple of days in a herring drifter and then a week in a sailing smack, and I count them both priceless experiences. The drifter was chiefly remarkable for the sleight-of-hand displayed in shooting the nets—two miles of nets in twenty-five minutes! It took between six and seven hours continuous labor to haul them. It was bitter, hard work, and I was just about "all in" at the end of the haul.

The smack was a wonderful show. I never realized before what beautiful little sea boats they are. We were hove to for thirty-six hours in an exceptionally heavy gale, yet she just dodged away under a close reefed mainsail and mizzen, a stayail and storm jib—eating to windward all the time and not a drop of water except spray coming on board—helm lashed amidships. And how they do sail! Two feet to a Dutchman's or Frenchman's one any day of the week.

The crew consisted of the skipper, George the mate, Charlie the cook, (a rare character) and Ted, the other deck hand, and myself. Poor old Charlie the cook confided in me one middle watch, as I was sailing the ship and he brought me up a hot drink, that he had been a soldier and fought all through the South African war and had been twice wounded; that he had been a sailor all through the last war, had served in the Dover Patrol and had a Distinguished Service Medal to his credit. "And now look at me," he said, "nothing but a blooming, greasy cook!" Poor old Charlie, he wasn't feeling very happy that night. I've seldom seen the tips of one of H. M. ships as clean as was the cabin and living space of the Challenger

smack. Charlie religiously scrubbed it out every day, no matter what the weather was, and all the bright work was kept polished. All the woodwork that wasn't varnished was kept as white as snow.

The skipper couldn't read or write; looked about forty-five, told me he was fifty-seven, and if you had seen him hopping about when putting a second reef in the mainsail, you would have said that he was about thirty. A truly wonderful fellow. He said he had been forty years at sea in sailing smacks and the last thirty-two years skipper of them.

George, the mate, was a man of about forty, rather on the short side, chiefly remarkable for an extraordinary atmosphere of cheerfulness and a large red face. He was also, I think, one of the strongest men physically that I have ever met.

Ted, the other deck hand, was a young chap of about twenty-one or so who was (so George said) courting his landlady's daughter during his brief spells ashore and in consequence (also George's information) was not much use to take for a walk round Lowestoft! He was a nice lad though.

Oh! I learned a lot in that smack—chiefly I admit about reefing, hoisting and setting sails and hauling and shooting trawls, which I don't suppose is of much real use. But I learned as well a lot about cheerfulness and hard work under conditions of cold, rain, weariness and wind. They are quite a race apart (the fishermen, I mean)—the last of the seamen, you might call them. For they are certainly seamen.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Like other governmental departments, the Italian Foreign Office has undergone a profound change in the last three years, and if current reports are correct, other radical innovations are to be introduced in the near future. The bill on the reform of the bureaucracy, which has now become law, empowers Signor Mussolini to dismiss any public servant, and it is considered likely that many diplomats of the ancient régime, as the pre-Fascist period is called, will be placed on the retired list to make room for politicians and diplomats who hold the Fascist ticket. Signor Mussolini has already created a new class of diplomats, as out of 183 permanent officials at the Foreign Office 115 have been appointed during Signor Mussolini's tenure of office as Foreign Minister. Italy is today represented in foreign countries by twelve ambassadors, fourteen ministers plenipotentiary and twenty-seven other diplomatic representatives of lower rank. All the ambassadors and the great majority of ministers have been personally chosen by Signor Mussolini, but some of them are not considered as the ideal representatives of the Fascist Government. In view of the growing importance of Italy and of the recent reassertion of her position as a great power, new consulates are to be established in several European and American countries, and these new posts will also be filled by prominent Fascists.

The museum of Turin has recently acquired a fourteenth century casket of wood with gilt bronze framework and covering of stamped and painted leather. The only other work which may be compared to it is another casket at the Cluny Museum, Paris, but it is of a later date and much inferior in workmanship. The decoration of the casket of Turin consists of animals and figures in relief with bright colorings, which even after many centuries give a vivid appearance to the whole. The handle is formed by two beasts, a lion and a winged griffin, which lock their front legs in the act of hurling themselves against one another. The coat of arms of the Piedmontese family, Falletti, is reproduced four times on the casket, but it is improbable that it was expressly made for the family. It must have been a French importation, and presumably found its way to Turin, in Piedmont, where it was found in the attic of a monastery two centuries ago. There are several scenes depicted on the leather, reproducing ladies playing chess, horsemen going to war, animals of every kind, monsters of the sea, and a siege. They are obviously the work of an imaginative artist, who without seeking to make a complete picture succeeded in producing a harmonious whole.

Signor Mussolini relies a good deal on the new and rising generations for the future greatness of Italy, and is very anxious that the love and devotion for the mother country should be carefully cultivated and encouraged. Last year he ordered that a competition should be held among children in Italian schools abroad, promising a handsome present for the best essay on Rome. The result of this competition is now published, and the Italian authorities are much satisfied with its success. There are many touching examples of the little Italian's love for his native country in these simple compositions. One little girl from Port Said, Egypt, dreams of returning to her country, and writes of Rome: "All Italians love you and remember you, but we love you best because we are far away and anxiously await the day when we return to you, who wait for us with open arms like a mother who thinks she has lost her child and finds her bigger and firmer in her devotion." Similar words of love for Rome and Italy from the remotest parts of the world, where Italian residents are to be found, prove that Italians keep alive their love for their own country and teach their little ones to long for their motherland.

Two months of systematic excavations in the famous grotto of the Sibyl at Cumae, the most ancient Greek colony in Italy, have yielded a most important archaeological find. The main gallery which leads to the entrance of the large and dark cavern, which hitherto had been buried in the debris of other buildings, has come to light. This grotto, which has a great number of subterranean passages and lateral openings, is believed to correspond with the description given by the Latin poet, Virgil, in his *Æneid*. In this grotto, "whence resound as many voices, the oracles of the prophets," weapons of the Stone Age were discovered some years ago, and further excavation work, it is believed, will throw more light on the first Greek settlers on Italian soil.

An unprecedented gathering was that held a few days ago in Rome by fifteen "old boys," as they called themselves for the occasion, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their elevation to the bar. The meeting was presided over by Senator Paolo Boselli, the war-time Premier, and was attended by Senator Tommaso Tittoni, a former president of the Senate, Senators Suardi and Fratellini, two ambassadors and Signor Scialoja, "the father of the Italian journalists," as he is commonly called. All these gentlemen took their degrees in the Rome University in the first academical course held after Rome was chosen as the capital of Italy. The event was closed by a dinner party, at which many reminiscences were given of the first years of life of Italy as an independent nation.

The Italian sovereign, Victor Emmanuel III, has come into possession of the most valuable collection of pearls in existence, as a bequest to him from his mother, Margherita of Savoy, the first Queen of United Italy. The collection, which is today valued at over 200,000,000 lire, consists of thirty-two strings of pearls, their length being over 200 yards. The only other necklace which may be compared to that left to King Victor is the one possessed by the Maharaja of Kapurthala. It was the habit of King Humbert to present Queen Margherita with a pearl necklace each year on her birthday, while she also made many purchases of pearls during her lifetime.

A new picture by Fra Angelico has been discovered in a small church of Pontassieve, near Florence. It represents a Madonna and child painted on wood measuring less than

a meter in height, whose artistic value is said to be very high. The Madonna is seated on a throne covered with deep red silk and decorated with gold, supporting the child on the left arm. Although it was first suggested to place the painting in the Museum of St. Mark's, Venice, with other works of Fra Angelico, it was eventually brought to Florence to be restored, and it will probably be finally placed in the Uffizi Gallery. Many art connoisseurs have been to see it, and according to M. Schneider, the French critic, Fra Angelico must have painted this picture between 1425 and 1430.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Prohibition in Two Typical States

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Please grant a former Iowan, now a citizen of California, space in your admirable journal for the results of many years of observation of the effects of liquor legislation.

1. The people of Iowa, after trying a plan practically identical with the "light wine and beer" proposal for a generation, voted by 30,000 majority in 1882 that it was a failure.

Iowa in the forties and early fifties had been strongly for the Maine law, but several years before the Civil War yielded to the persuasions of those who believed that it was wiser to prohibit whisky, rum and the other "strong" drinks, and license ale, wine and beer. This remained the law until 1882, when the people, thoroughly tired of the experiment, adopted a constitutional amendment providing that "No person shall manufacture for sale, or sell, or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer."

The State Supreme Court nullified this amendment on a technicality, but the people insisted, and the Legislature enacted an equivalent measure, so that for about ten years the State enjoyed complete prohibition, though the "river cities" defied the law. In five years two-thirds of the county jails were empty, and the number of inmates in the two penitentiaries fell off so heavily that the State could hardly keep its contracts for prison labor and it was seriously proposed that one of the prisons be closed.

The liquor interests then organized successful propaganda for modification of the law; the mulct law was substituted for prohibition, the saloons were reopened, and there were for many years no more occasions for closing penitentiaries.

I came as a young boy from Pennsylvania to Iowa in 1866, and distinctly remember three saloons of the "ale, wine and beer" type: "Stormy" Jordan's famous place at Ottumwa, which frankly and convincingly displayed the sign, "The Road to H—"; the more prosaic saloon of "Pretzel Mary" at Iowa City, which advertised in the dreadfully bloated figure of its proprietress the physical effect of "light" beverages; and "Mac's Quiet Place" at Des Moines, from which many an anxious wife and mother dreaded the return of her mate with breath and bearing telling the tale of the permitted ale, wine or beer—sold, it was later said, "in the interest of true temperance."

2. The technique of the opposition to prohibition in Iowa in those early days was exactly the same as that now employed in fighting the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

At a time when prohibition was in every essential a success in the great body of the State, the liquor interests quietly opened offices on a high floor of an office building in Des Moines, and before the people were aware of what was going on flooded the State with propaganda asserting that the law was a complete failure; that the drug stores were practically all saloons; that more liquor was being consumed than when saloons had been licensed. The people of the State, at last believing the repetitious falsehoods, reluctantly permitted the politicians to surrender.

3. Although prohibition in California is now working miracles of social and economic benefit, machinery is in operation to delude the public into the belief that the country is going to the dogs and that salvation lies only in modifications of the law which would undermine its foundations.

For fourteen years, I have made almost daily trips from Pasadena to Los Angeles on the interurban cars, running up Main Street from First Street to the Pacific electric station. Main Street is the typical workingman's street of Los Angeles. I have seen it transformed from a hideous saturnalia of debauchery, with numerous saloons surrounded by red-faced victims of booze, reeking with alcohol, along which decent women hardly dared walk for fear of insult, into a bright and attractive thoroughfare of clean business, with eating houses and other reputable concerns substituted for dives, and throngs of well-dressed workers soberly going to and from employment.

Unquestionably this deep change of character is the effect of the Volstead Law and the Wright Act of California, and typifies a pervasive remaking of the whole community. Yet the minds of the people of California are being bombarded, in season and out of season, with subtle suggestions and downright assertions that the consumption of liquor is greater than ever and that the prohibition law is a scandalous failure.

In both states, my observation has been that the liquor business is invariably the ally of the brothel and the gambling dive, now grown in our large cities into vast financial interests; and all three are always at the beck and call of crooked and law-defying corporate interests as against sound business and clean politics.

At least two-thirds of the territory of the United States is resolutely dry, rejoicing in the supremacy of the home, the school and the church. In the remainder of the country we have millions of sympathizers. For their benefit and our own, we have deinstitutionalized and outlawed the liquor business and its ill-favored allies. We have every reason to stand firm.

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